

# THE ATHENÆUM

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

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For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 12. 1/2. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—Candidates intending to present themselves for Degrees in Laws in 1852 are requested to TAKE NOTICE that they must announce their intentions to the Registrar on or before the 15th of April. The Fee for the Degree of LL.D. has been reduced to 10l.

R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.  
Sumner House, March 28, 1852.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—A.B. and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.—MR. CHAMPION, who has for many years enjoyed the recommendation of the Professors of University College, and has prepared about fifty Gentlemen for the above Examinations, has a few hours disengaged which he wishes to devote to ONE or TWO PUPILS. Terms moderate, according to the attainments and requirements of the Pupils.—12, George-street, Euston-square.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—PRIVILEGED TICKETS.—The Exhibitions will take place on the Second Saturdays in May, June, and July, namely, MAY 8, JUNE 12, JULY 10.

All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday the 30th of April, may obtain, at the PRIVILEGED RATE of Three Shillings FORTY-EIGHT; but no application for such tickets will be received after that day. Fellows of the Society who have not yet obtained tickets at this price will be allowed a clear week from the 30th of April during which they may claim them. AFTER THAT PERIOD ALL THE TICKETS SUBSCRIBED FOR, BUT NOT ISSUED, MAY BE CANCELLED. On the 30th of April, any further number of tickets will be delivered to Fellows on their personal application or written order, at the price of Five Shillings each ticket. FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY not yet entered at half-past Twelve, but can also introduce one friend, WITH A TICKET, at Gate No. 4, in the Duke of Devonshire's Road, or the Fellow's name may be transferred to a brother, sister, son, daughter, father, mother, or wife, residing in the Fellow's house, provided the person to whom the transfer is made be furnished with a ticket signed by the Fellow. That in the case of entering early may be transferred, but not the right to FREE admission.

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President—SIR CHARLES LOCKE EASTLAKE, P.R.A.

The Nobility, Friends and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, on SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1852.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE in the Chair.

Stewards.

Mr. Walter Charles James, Bart.  
Mr. John Bell, Esq., M.P.  
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Mr. Edward A. Goodall, Esq.  
Mr. James Halland, Esq.  
Mr. Joseph Jennings, Esq.  
Mr. James Leake, Esq.  
Mr. John Nash, Esq.

Dinner on table at 6 precisely. Tickets, 12s. each, may be had of the Stewards; of William Nicol, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 60, Pall-mall; and of the Assistant Secretary, 45, Great Corn-street, Russell-square.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.**

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, intended for the ensuing Exhibition at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent on MONDAY, the 8th, or TUESDAY, the 9th of APRIL, not after which time no Works can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited. The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained from the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition; but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package which may be forwarded by carriers. The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

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EVERY SUBSCRIBER will have an impression of a large and costly Plate, of a thoroughly national character. AN ENGLISH VENERY-MARKING IN THE OLDEN TIME, by W. H. Sturt, after W. P. Frith, A.R.A., now delivering at the Office for payment of the Subscription. Each Frischoeder will be entitled to select for himself, as heretofore, a work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions. GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., Hon. Secs. 44, West Strand.

**ETRUSCAN VASES AND MAUSOLEUM** INSCRIBED BY BATTAM & SON—APSPLEY PELLATT & CO. have great pleasure in announcing their purchase of this choice Collection, which is now removed to their SHOW ROOMS, 3, BAKER-STREET, Portman-square.

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**School.**—Algeron Wells, Esq., Old Jewry Chambers, London. The Committee have a firm conviction that this important public Institution is in every respect equal, and in most superior to any similar establishment in the country. Its great advantages may be obtained upon terms not exceeding those of respectable private schools.

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5. The excellence of this Education has now been tested by 45 years' experience. Some of the present ornaments of the Bench, the Bar, and the Senate; many Professors in our Universities and Colleges; and hundreds of men who have distinguished themselves in professional and mercantile pursuits were once Mill-Hill boys.

6. During the past nine years about fifty pupils have matriculated at the London University, all in the first division, of whom many have proceeded to take degrees, and successfully competed for honours.

7. The remarkable salubrity of the School's situation is a fact attested both by experience and by scientific testimony.

8. House Committees make frequent periodical visits, and pay anxious attention to all questions affecting the comfort and happiness of the pupils.

9. Application for admission of pupils may be made to any member of the Committee, or to the officers of the School, by whom also full information will be readily given.

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This School, having been reconstituted on a Scheme of Management settled by the Court of Chancery, it is proposed to APPOINT A HEAD MASTER and to OPEN THE SCHOOL in a new Building erected for the purpose.

The Master must be a Graduate of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom. He will be appointed by the Trustees with the approbation of the Court of Chancery; and it is wished that he should enter on his duties by the last of August.

The School will be a Boarding and Day School. The instruction to be given as defined by the Scheme will be in the Greek, Latin and French Languages, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, General English Literature and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Geography, Reading and Writing, and also such other languages, arts and sciences as to the Trustees may from time to time seem expedient.

The School will be open to boys of every denomination. General religious instruction will be given them in the great principles of the Christian Faith; and it will be required of the Master to impart to all a sound, religious, moral and useful education.

The Head Master is not allowed to take any other employment. There are two Exhibitions, of 30l. a year each, at Jesus College, Cambridge, appropriated for the education of scholars at the School.

The fixed Salary of the Master will be 300l. annually from the endowment, and about one-third of the Head-money to be paid by the boys, which the Trustees have power to fix at any sum not exceeding 12l. per quarter each boy. He is also empowered to take 30 Boarders at a sum not exceeding 60l. per annum each. He will have a residence free of rent, taxes and rates, and adapted for the reception of the above-named number of boarders. There are Stables, Coach-house, and a Private Garden; and there is a Playground for the boys of 35 acres. Detached from the Head Master's house, but contiguous to it, are the two School rooms, capable of containing 120 boys each, with Class-rooms adjoining. The School is well situated, and surrounded by ornamental grounds.

Provision is made by the endowment for the payment of an Under-Master and Commercial Master, who, with Ushers, if required, are to be appointed by the Trustees.

Covers of the School may be obtained from Messrs. Cradock & Woolley, Loughborough, from Mr. J. P. Fearon, 31, Great George-street, Westminster; and letters, containing applications and testimonials, are to be sent in on or before April 14th, addressed to the Trustees of the School, in the care of Messrs. Cradock & Woolley, Loughborough.

**QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near STOCK-BRIDGE, HANTS.**

Principal—GEORGE EDMONDSON.

Natural Philosophy and Mathematics—John Tyndall, Ph.D. Foreign Member of the Physical Society, Berlin.

Chemistry—H. Debus, Ph.D., late Assistant in the Laboratory of Professor Bunsen, and Chemical Lecturer in the University of Marburg.

Classics and History—Mr. Henry Phelan, T.C.D. Modern Languages and Foreign Literature—Mr. J. Haas, from M. de Fellenberg's Institution, Hofwil, Switzerland.

Geodesy—Mr. K. P. Wright. Painting and Drawing—Mr. R. P. Wright. English and Elementary Mathematics—Mr. Henry Taylor, late

Pupil of M. de Fellenberg. Music—Mr. Cornwall. Farm Superintendent—Mr. B. Davis. The Farm contains upwards of 200 acres.

Terms—For Pupils under 10 years of age, 40l. per annum; between 10 and 15, 50l.; above 15, 60l. For further information see Prospectuses, to be had of the Principal.

**EDUCATION, near London.**—YOUNG GENTLEMEN are carefully INSTRUCTED on solid and practical principles for the UNIVERSITIES, Professions, and Commercial Pursuits, by a married Clergyman, who, having made the science of education his peculiar study for many years, has brought it to a perfection perhaps never hitherto attained, by which he is able to combine the advantages of school with the moral influence of home. The method whereby this is acquired is that of maturely studying, in the first instance, the disposition of the pupil, and adapting the treatment to the peculiarity of each mind, which is found by experience to vary as much as the countenance or the stature.

The pupils are in every respect members of his family, and are admitted to an intimacy with their preceptor, which is not attainable in large schools. Parents, the education of whose children has been neglected, will find this an eligible opportunity. Terms 40 Guineas per annum; children under ten, 30 Guineas.

For further particulars apply to Rev. M. A. care of Messrs. Baily, Brothers, Publishers and Stationers, Cornhill, London.

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The system combines the approved features of older establishments with others peculiar to itself, whereby thought and memory are duly exercised, the power of the mind developed, and the bodily frame fostered and strengthened.

The EDUCATIONAL AIM is not simply to accomplish much, but to do well and efficiently that which is undertaken.

The DISCIPLINE is based upon moral suasion, kind feeling, and sympathy with the pupil in his every pursuit.

RECREATION HOURS are passed in the Playground, the Gymnasium, the Cricket-field, the Library, and the various rooms devoted to Mechanical pursuits, Practical Chemistry, Modelling, and similar amusements of an entertaining and useful character.

The Pupils are thus taught to be habitually active, to work well, to be industrious, and to be cheerful.

THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS are upon a liberal scale, the Class-Rooms and Dormitories extensive and airy, providing a separate study for each class, and a separate bed for each Pupil.

EXERCISES are conducted at the close of every half-year by gentlemen of acknowledged learning and talent, and the Papers and Reports printed for the satisfaction of parents and friends.

Hours of instruction is exercised by the transmission, at the close of each Term, of a report of progress and conduct, founded on a paper accurately compiled from a Weekly Register kept by all the Lecturers and Masters.

Pupils prepared for the Queen's and H.E.I. Company's Services. A Prospectus, with a List of References, will be forwarded on application to the Director.

Clifton-road, Brighton.

**THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.** THE EASTER TERM WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, the 10th of APRIL.

It is desirable that arrangements for the Admission of New Pupils be completed by Saturday, the 17th of April, March, 1852.

ROBERT WINTER, Jun. Director.

**A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, Graduate in Honours, M.A., OXON, RECEIVES a few PUPILS to prepare for the Universities and for Holy Orders.** As he has no parental charge, his time is devoted entirely to his Pupils, who are treated in every respect as members of his family. The highest references can be given. Address Rev. M.A., Post-office, Waltham Cross, Herts.

**SIGNOR BILETTA** has the honour to announce to his Pupils and the Public that he has RESUMED HIS VOCAL INSTRUCTIONS, which were interrupted by his necessary attendance at the Theatre Royal Haymarket. "WHITE MAGIC" now being performed at the Theatre Royal Haymarket. Signor Biletti still continues to receive Pupils at 94, New Bond-street, or attends them at their own residence.

**UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.**

THE FIRST LECTURE, for the Season of 1852, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of MARCH, at THREE o'clock precisely.

Mr. Henry Wilkinson 'On Muskets, Rifles and Projectiles.' Tickets to obtain Tickets to attend the course of lectures, by application to the Secretary; as well as Lists of the Lectures for the Season.

By order of the Council, LEWIS H. J. TONNA, Secretary.

**LADY ARTISTS for the "LADIES' GUILD."**—Ladies who have a superior knowledge of drawing will find service and REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT in the "Ladies' Guild." Application to be made to the President, Mrs. Southwood Hill, at 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, any day.

By arrangement with the Works Committee to contribute articles and sketches to the Guild. The names to be given in confidence to the President, Mrs. Southwood Hill.



**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A**  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has a VACANCY for an intelligent Youth as an APPRENTICE, where, in addition to a comfortable home, he will have every advantage of learning a first-class Business.—For particulars apply to Mr. E. D. COXMAN, 11, George-street, Bath.

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W. HARRIS & SONS, 25, High Holborn (corner of Broad-street), Opticians, Mathematical Instrument Makers, &c., invite attention to their NEW PATENT COMPENSATING PORTABLE BAROMETER, the accuracy, sensitiveness, and small size of which highly recommend it to the general public, and to all who are engaged in Travelling. It cannot be injured even if shaken or turned upside down, and is sufficiently small for the breast-pocket.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—DIURNAL RE-**  
FLECTORS, by means of which gas may be dispensed with during the day, and natural light diffused in dark places. The Agency has been REMOVED from Tavistock-street to 10, ST. MARK LANE, Leadenhall-street, where all applications should be made to the Patentee's sole representative, MRS. CHAPPUIS, 10, Foreign Manufacturers' Agent.

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**NEW SUBSCRIPTION ISSUE OF REV. THOMAS SCOTT'S COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE.**  
IN SIX VOLS. QUARTO,  
24, Paternoster-row, London, March 1, 1852.

**WERTHEIM & MACINTOSH,** having recently purchased the entire Copyright, Stereotype Plates, Maps, Engravings, &c., of the late Rev. THOMAS SCOTT'S COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE, in Six Vols. 4to. ( lately published by Messrs. Scott, Edinburgh, &c.), would respectfully call attention to their intention of offering for a short time—

**THIS GREAT MODERN COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES,**

on terms far more advantageous than those to which any other work of a similar character has hitherto approximated.  
To furnish even a brief enumeration of the various testimonies which at different periods have been accorded to the surpassing excellence of this invaluable Commentary, not only by the Clergy, but by Nonconformist Ministers, would far exceed the limits of an ordinary announcement; and as the value of this Edition (in Six Vols. 4to.) is so widely known, they deem it unnecessary to do more than direct especial attention to the highly important fact, that the whole of the Critical and Explanatory Notes, with the Practical Reflections, and the other important parts of this work, underwent the Author's careful revision; and that he was engaged for about TEN YEARS in preparing an Edition "which should be the standard of the work as long as it might exist."  
This is the Edition now offered to the public on the subjoined terms, and is the only one that has, or can have, the benefit of these final Additions and Emendations. The extent of these may be judged from the fact that upwards of FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of LETTER-PRESS were ADDED; and as they consist chiefly of Critical Remarks, their importance to the Biblical student is at once apparent.

THE PREFACE to the entire work contains an elaborate and comprehensive view of the evidences that the Holy Scriptures, and every part of them, as they stand in the present version of the Bible, were given by inspiration of God.

Prefixed to each Book, besides the Old and New Testament, is an Introduction or statement of its purport and intent; and there are also copious Marginal References, with various Tables, and a Chronological Index.

To the above has also been added a copious TOPICAL INDEX, which places the whole contents of the work before the Student; and, among its other uses, will be found of essential service in the selection of Subjects or for the elucidation of the doctrines and statements of Holy Scripture.

There are also FIFTEEN MAPS of the best description, and SIXTY-ONE ILLUSTRATIONS of the most beautiful kind, which were engraved at an expense of nearly TWO THOUSAND POUNDS. The price at which it was originally published was EIGHT GUINEAS. This was subsequently reduced to SIX GUINEAS, and about two years since it was offered by subscription at THREE GUINEAS.

The whole of the copies so offered were quickly subscribed for, and numerous inquiries have since been made by parties who were unable to embrace the former opportunity, or who have since become acquainted with its value, the Proprietors have determined upon opening—ONCE MORE—another Subscription List, on similar terms, namely—

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At this unprecedented low rate they guarantee to deliver a copy of this Work, COMPLETE in all respects, new, on good paper, and neatly bound in cloth, with all the Maps and Engravings. They can confidently affirm, that such a Work at so small a price is one quite without a parallel, and could only now be offered for by the combination of the greatest economy in production, and the issue of a large number by Subscription.

BE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS CLOSED, THE PRICE WILL BE RAISED; and as it will be impossible to supply the Book in the ordinary way at so small a price.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this offer are requested to transmit their names, before the 30th day of MAY, to WERTHEIM & MACINTOSH, 24, Paternoster-row, accompanied with the sum of TEN SHILLINGS per copy, as part payment, and as guarantee to the Proprietors that all copies will be taken up when this Subscription Edition is ready. The remainder of the Subscription to be paid on the volumes being ready for delivery. As the COPIES WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES ARE RECEIVED, IMMEDIATE APPLICATION IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.

At this Advertisement will probably be read by many who possess the Volumes, the Proprietors beg the favour of their offer being made known to any friends to whom it may be serviceable; and should any be desirous of kindly assisting in the diffusion of this Subscription issue, Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Publishers, by letter or otherwise.

To Parents, Guardians, and others taking an interest in the rising generation, the Proprietors would point out this great Commentary, thus offered at so small a cost, as a most eligible Birthday or Marriage Present.

Subscribers' Names must be sent before the 30th of MAY, accompanied with Post-office Order for Ten Shillings, made payable to WERTHEIM & MACINTOSH, 24, Paternoster-row, who will return a Receipt properly numbered.

The Books are expected to be ready in the autumn of this year; and will be delivered in town free of carriage, in the country by such means as the Subscribers shall direct, but not at the cost of the Proprietors.

**WERTHEIM & MACINTOSH,**  
24, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXX.,**  
will be published on TUESDAY, April 6th.

Contents:  
I. SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY.  
II. HORACE WALPOLE'S GARLAND.  
III. DIARY OF GENERAL PATRICK GORDON.  
IV. RECENT REFORMS.  
V. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.  
VI. BOHEMIAN EMBASSY TO ENGLAND, &c., 1466.  
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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1832.

## REVIEWS

*Modern India: a Sketch of the System of Civil Government.* By George Campbell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. Murray.

THE present Charter of the East India Company, granted for twenty years in 1834, will expire on the 30th of April in the year after next; and already the House of Commons, following the precedents set on former similar occasions, is about to appoint a Committee to consider the questions connected with our Indian policy and administration. At the present time, therefore, there is a practical use in any discussions which are intended to add to our knowledge or to correct our prejudices with reference to the people and the government of India. On the last two renewals of the Charter, in 1813 and 1834, the absorbing topics were of rather a European than an Indian complexion. On the first of those occasions Parliament had to consider the grave questions arising out of the proposed violation for the first time of that rigid monopoly of trade and dominion which had prevailed for the preceding seventy years. In 1834 the questions were still more emphatically commercial; for it was then to be settled whether or not the East India Company should be divested altogether of its commercial character, and be raised or reduced—for there is some uncertainty which is the proper word—into a corporation wholly political, exercising functions more formidable than have ever been committed to any other association of private persons. Those great controversies are now settled, and for ever. The last of the Company's supercargoes has disappeared from the factories at Canton,—the magnificent fleet of "Company's vessels" which used to traverse, more as men-of-war than as merchantmen, the seas and oceans between London and Calcutta have been worn out or dispersed,—and the trade as well as the patronage of the East has ceased to flow through the house in Leadenhall Street. We are now at the end of the first twenty years' experiment that we have tried in governing India not more or less as a spice-garden or a sugar-plantation, but as an empire of many nations:—and we have to ascertain what has been the result.

Mr. Campbell is, much to his credit, among the first to assist us in forming a judgment. He is a comparatively young civilian on the Bengal Establishment; and the book which he has now written proves certainly that during the time he has been in India he has not confined his solicitude or his observation to the mere sphere of his duty,—but, like a man of business and a philosopher, has thought no fact so small as to be worthless and no question so large as to forbid an attempt to understand it. Mr. Campbell's great strength consists in describing clearly and briefly matters of fact of which he has a personal, or at all events an intimate, knowledge. When he leaves this safe and solid ground he does not acquit himself so well. His knowledge is always of more value than his opinions: and his mode of statement is so eminently simple and lucid, that those who read his book will regret that he should ever permit himself to indulge in speculation. His style is quite a model of official composition. The meaning is nearly always conveyed in the fewest words,—and those of the most familiar kind. His paragraphs as well as the sentences are short. Every page has a marginal reading;—and wherever statistics are not to be avoided they are arranged with remarkable skill and perspicuity.

Having the advantage of merits like these,

the book will obtain many readers, and deserves the attention that it will obtain. We have very little fault to find with the spirit in which any part of it is written, and still less are we disposed to say that any of the chapters taken as a whole convey an essentially false impression of the subjects of which they treat. Still, large corrections must be made before even Mr. Campbell's book, able and full of information as it is, can be received as a fair statement of the present condition of our administration and of our fellow subjects in India. The description is in its general character that of a person holding party views of a decided character. The writer is professionally engaged as a servant of the Indian Government,—and it is no imputation on Mr. Campbell's independence to say that in many respects he is unable to divest himself of professional prejudices. Added to this, he must be told that he is not quite free from a fault which very much besets Indian civilians and officers,—namely, a strong disposition to treat as quacks and simpletons everybody who has not graduated in their particular circle.—His book, however, fairly fulfils its promise. It is in the widest sense of the term a sketch—a very full and able one—of the civil government of India: and it would not be easy to name any publication of recent years which on the whole lays before the reader in the same compass so much information on most of the questions connected with the present state of that country.

Mr. Campbell holds very singular views on several subjects. Among the rest of his opinions, he thinks that the introduction of a free press into India was a mistake, and has been a failure,—and that the liberty granted by the last Charter to Europeans to reside and trade in the interior has produced little if any effect, the commerce of India not having profited in consequence to any great extent. He is—like most Bengal civilians—unsparing in his abuse of Lord Ellenborough and Sir Charles Napier. He has an idea that capital is as cheap in the Upper Provinces as in England,—and he holds the doctrine that it is a mistake not to look on India, as a whole, as a country which may fairly be subjected to substantially the same regimen of administration.

We entirely differ from Mr. Campbell on nearly all these points. The press was liberated from its previous censorship in 1835, during the brief rule of the late Lord (then Sir Charles) Metcalfe. The measure gave great offence to the Court of Directors; and both they and the Board of Control did everything that was possible to neutralize the liberty which had been given. But the step was a just and wise one,—and it has produced the most salutary results. The very reasons which have been and are urged against its adoption are perhaps the strongest which can be pleaded in its defence. It is said, that the Indian Government is a government of opinion:—and the answer is, then let opinion exert its proper influence through the medium of free discussion. It is said further, that representative institutions are impossible in India, and that the natives understand no kind of government which is not of an absolute character:—then, there is the more urgent necessity for the intervention of a power which by moral and persuasive means will tend to moderate the despotism that we are compelled to exercise. But it is argued again, that a free press will become licentious by libelling public servants when employed in carrying out measures unpopular, perhaps, but expedient and necessary:—then, let the law against sedition take its course. Liberty, not licence, is asked for; but while it is sought to

protect public servants from slander on the one hand, it is not permitted to screen them from fair and just animadversion on the other. We must protect character—not cover incompetency. We have no hesitation in affirming that the public press of India, taken as a whole, has fulfilled its mission honourably and well since the withdrawal of the censorship. Here and there outbursts of scurrility and violence have taken place,—but they have presently been discountenanced and forgotten. And we must recollect that within the circumscribed limit of Indian society, where everybody is perpetually chafing at the heat of the weather and bickering with his neighbour,—nearly all discussions assume a tone of tartness and personality which is almost unknown at home. What is called "the society" of Calcutta resembles much the population of a passenger ship which has been an immoderately long time on its voyage. They are tired of each other and of the limits within which they are confined,—and they behave accordingly. Feeling the force of this fact, we have often read with wonder the calm and philosophical tone in which the *Friend of India* reviews and discusses at the end of every week the events and questions which agitate the atmosphere around it; and if we were asked to point out any journal which has contributed in perhaps the most important degree to elevate the character of British Colonial Journalism, we should point to the newspaper published by Mr. Marshman, at Serampore.

Mr. Campbell appears to us to misapprehend entirely the effect which has been produced in Bengal and other parts of India by the free introduction of European skill and capital during the last twenty years. Does he mean to say that if the last charter had continued the old policy of excluding all but servants of the Company from India, we should have seen the immense expansion which has taken place in every branch of the external commerce of that country?—Mr. Campbell's observations on this and some other kindred questions are unsatisfactory to the extent of being superficial,—and contrast very unfavourably with the solid information contained in other parts of his volume.—The disparagement of Lord Ellenborough and of Sir Charles Napier is a weakness from which his good sense should have saved him. We are far from being the ultra defenders of either of these distinguished persons; but the people of this country are not to be persuaded that either Lord Ellenborough or Sir Charles Napier was no better than a pretending simpleton.

The notion as to the abundance of capital in Bengal is a curious one. Mr. Campbell says that the Company's five per cent. loan bears a premium, and he seems to infer from this fact that the natural rate of interest in Calcutta is below five per cent. There cannot be a greater fallacy. The Company's loans are kept at a high price by the constant investment of the accumulated savings of the Government servants; and Mr. Campbell ought to know that the rates of discount charged by the Bank of Bengal on bills having only three months to run is often ten and twelve per cent. per annum.

During the discussions which are now commencing on the new charter, it will be a great misfortune if a very prominent place be not given to what may be called the educational and patronage branch of the subject. Mr. Campbell has the candour to say, that it has often occurred to him that the cadets sent out to India would be infinitely improved if the colleges at Addiscombe and Haileybury could be removed to Cambridge. Under the present plan the administration of India is held by a clique

which is so close that it almost amounts to a corporation—or perhaps a dynasty. One generation after another of soldiers and civil servants rises up out of the same families—imbibes the same traditions—pursues the same studies—and keeps alive a certain kind of class doctrine and sentiment which, to say the very least, is susceptible of great improvement. At present everything is done to render an Indian cadet only half an Englishman. Our true policy points in a direction exactly opposite. It is our interest and our duty to fill the ranks of the Indian services with men who carry out with them in the fullest extent the progressive ardour of our western civilization,—men drawn from every rank and station amongst us. Lord Grenville saw and felt the necessity of a policy of this nature forty years ago; and in his great speech on the charter of 1813 he proposed—and we must take care now to adopt the suggestion—that a certain number of Indian appointments should be set apart as prizes to be contended for in our great schools and public institutions. In adopting this idea, we must give effect to it in its spirit. We must take care that the sons of the poor as well as of the rich have a chance of reaching India as nominees of the Home Government.

The first three chapters of Mr. Campbell's book will probably be found to possess the most general interest. In these he gives an outline distinguished by great clearness and ability of the early history of India, and of its social condition at the period of our first conquests. We cannot venture to follow him into the wide and interesting questions which he raises with reference to the ethnology of some of the Indian tribes; but we are sensible of the value of the contributions which he has made to our knowledge of a large portion of the people of Upper India. Take, for instance, the following extract from his account of the Jats or Jits,—hitherto regarded even by our best authorities as a local and insignificant tribe.

"Elphinstone has entered on the question of the origin of the Rajpoots. Tod had shown the probability of their western origin, and supposes them to be Scythians. Elphinstone admits that there is ground for supposing that some people emigrated into India. He speaks of the Jits or Jats as an inferior race in the Punjab, different from the Jats, a 'local tribe near Agra.' Assuredly the Jats are not a local tribe near Agra, but a far extended people such as I have described. The Jat chiefs of Bhurtpore, &c. intermarry with the Sikh chiefs of Sirhind, and they again with the Manjha Sikhs; and the people, far from being local to Agra, and occupying an inferior position in the Punjab, are spread over the whole intermediate distance, and are the dominant population of the greater part of the Punjab. In the farther Punjab and in Scinde the Mohammedan Jats are a scattered and deteriorated race; but I have made repeated inquiries, and never could discover that they are any separate people. The Jats are, as I have explained, in all essential characteristics, of the same family as the Rajpoots: they are but successive waves from the same source. The story of the descent of the Rajpoots from Khatree fathers and Soodra mothers was probably invented to justify their admission into the Hindoo orders; the more, as they have perhaps absorbed and incorporated the Khatrees. But a great people was never formed from a mere illicit connection of this kind. 'Scythians' is a wide word, and the Rajpoots and Jats are certainly not the Mongol nomads described by Elphinstone; they are neither Mongol nor nomad. I make no doubt that they are of the same great races which overran and peopled Europe, and which are known to us as Germanic. There is a great similarity in many of their customs and institutions to the ancient Germans as described by Tacitus. Their political system, their leaders of limited authority, their capacity as infantry rather than cavalry soldiers, their agriculture, the constitution of their village communities, the common right to common lands and distribution of

it according to shares, the compensation of homicides by transfer of land, the exclusion of females from succession, the burning of dead bodies—all are points common to the two races. \* \* Kemble particularly marks the most notable points of the German character as distinguishing them from Celts, Scythians, Arabs, and all others, and in all these points their identity with the Indian tribes is perfect. I have reserved for the next chapter a more particular account of the village community, and have not space to give it in great detail, but no one can peruse a full description of such a community and then Kemble's account of the 'Mark' without being satisfied that the resemblance is much more than accidental. The settlement of cognate families in a body—their peculiar constitution—their agricultural habits, combined with the possession of cattle—the division of arable lands—the common pasture land—the rights and privileges of freemen—the position of inferiors—the council of markmen—the lord himself originally only first markman—and many other particulars, are all such that, the names being transposed, the whole chapter might be given as a most faithful and exact account of the Jats instead of the Saxons. I should say that, while the Bramins are of the kindred of the Greeks and Romans, the Rajpoots and Jats are of that of the barbarians."

—The coincidence which Mr. Campbell points out between the institutions of the ancient Germans, as described by Mr. Kemble, and the native institutions actually existing in Upper India, is one of the highest interest,—and should lead to further investigation.

In the next extract Mr. Campbell gives one of the best accounts that we have ever seen of the primitive village system of India.—

"Each village then is one community, composed of a number of families, claiming to be of the same brotherhood or clan; and generally most of the villages in the same part of the country are of one tribe or subdivision of a tribe. Yet others are intermixed; and it often happens that a village may be made up of two or three separate divisions of different tribes, castes, or even religions, yet uniting for certain purposes. These then form a community, who assume and possess the strongest proprietary rights in the soil, and are not to be, nor almost ever are, dispossessed by any native government. They are, in a perfect village, almost the only professional cultivators. If a shopkeeper or labourer has obtained land to cultivate, he is generally considered as holding only on sufferance. Yet sometimes, by long possession, and the dying out of the original owners, a few such may have acquired a full right, and be recognized as adopted members of the community. The Government officers do not interfere directly in village matters, so long as the proprietors agree among themselves, but invariably treat with the communities as a body corporate, and as such transact all business with them through their representatives. They have a machinery by which they distribute all burdens, and are enabled to make engagements in common. Yet they do by no means 'enjoy to a great degree the community of goods' as Mill supposes. I never knew an instance in which the cultivation was carried on in common, or in which any of the private concerns of the villagers were in any way in common; and I very much doubt the existence of any such state of things. The whole land is the common property of all, and they have certain common responsibilities in return for common rights. But things are managed in this wise: every village is divided into a certain number of fixed portions called ploughs, but a plough is rather like an algebraical symbol to express a fixed share than a literal plough. The arable land then is divided into, say, for instance, sixty-four ploughs; a man may have one plough, or two ploughs, or a plough and a half, or three-quarters of a plough; all imposts, whether of government demand or of common expenses, are assessed at so much a plough, and each man pays accordingly. In the first instance, lands might be annually changed, after the fashion of the Germans, by way of guarding against inequalities, but since the communities have settled down the holdings are fixed, and he who invests in wells, &c., cannot be dispossessed. So much of the common right remains that the members may claim periodical remeasurements and re-adjust-

ment of holdings and payments, to rectify the inequalities and alteration of boundaries which may gradually arise. The grazing-ground of each village is common to all; but the division between the grazing-grounds of different villages is very jealously maintained, and any uncertain or undecided boundary leads to very bloody affrays. When these cases were decided compensation was given to the heirs of those killed in the right, from the lands of those in the wrong. If fresh land is brought under cultivation, it may either be shared by all, the number of ploughs remaining the same, or, if all do not desire fresh land, certain members may by common consent be allowed to create fresh shares: say land equal to two ploughs is broken up, there are henceforth sixty-six ploughs, and the imposts per plough are lightened to all. But when the grazing-ground is no larger than sufficient to afford pasture to the village cattle, no one is permitted to break it up."

The following extract conveys a tolerably just idea of the principles of the greatest fiscal measure that we have hitherto undertaken in India,—and of perhaps the greatest and most difficult revenue settlement of modern times—the organization of the land assessment of the North-western Provinces.—

"The Government, having now become sensible to the evils of the previous system, and aware of the rights of different parties, determined to devise a remedy, and to ascertain and put on a secure footing all tenures by a detailed survey, a settlement for a long period, and an investigation and registry of all sorts. With this view the well-known Regulation VII. of 1822 was enacted. It was the work of the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie. It was intended to combine the advantages of the Ryotwar system with that of village leases. The land was to be minutely measured and classified, and rents, &c. were to be ascertained; all of which was to be registered for the thorough protection of the cultivator. But this done, Government was not to undertake direct dealings with each individual, but to settle with the proprietors, whether particular individuals or corporate communities, for a fixed sum, to be paid by each village. The assessment was to be formed after the manner of the system projected by Akber, on exact calculations of the quantity and value of grain produced by each description of soil, and to become a mere matter of arithmetic; and a liberal marginal profit was to be left to the proprietors between the gross rent and the revenue assessed, to cover their risk and create a valuable and marketable proprietary right, for it has been a great object throughout to create a valuable property in the land, which should be the security for payment of revenue, and afford the means of obtaining capital for improvements. The collector was also vested with judicial power to determine, in the first instance,—subject to appeal to the civil courts,—the nature of all landed tenures and rights, and to register them accordingly in great detail. Such was the scheme on which the present revenue administration of the North-west Provinces is on the main founded, and which is, in fact, that of Sher Shah and Akber, excepting this important difference, that, while they only settled with the cultivating communities, we have admitted in most instances middlemen as proprietors. But, unfortunately, its authors had neglected to provide the requisite machinery for its execution. It was found that the collectors, with their many duties, could not accomplish the details of many villages in many years, and for ten years the regulation was not rendered effective. At the end of that time Lord William Bentinck coming up the country, the thing was again seriously taken up, and Regulation IX. of 1833 was promulgated, under which the present settlements were made. Regulation VII. of 1822 is still the groundwork; but the new class of native deputy collectors was created, and through them most of the details of the settlement are carried out. Some further provisions for mapping, &c. were introduced, and the original plan for making assessments by pure arithmetical calculations was abandoned, as it was found that equitable assessments could not be thus obtained; and admitted that it must, after all, be matter of discretion and judgment,—the data obtained being used to assist the judgment, not to control it. Separate settlement officers were appointed,

with no other duties. A great man, Mr. R. M. Bird, member of the Board of Revenue, arose to carry through the settlement. Its progress, as it advanced, became accelerated, and from 1838 to 1842 one district after another was finished, till in the latter year the settlement was complete throughout the provinces—twenty years after it was first designed. It was made at first for twenty, but has latterly been extended to thirty years in all cases. The origin of the tenures has been traced, and the first changes by sale alluded to. During the last twenty years, the transfers by sale for arrears of revenue have been comparatively few. But there has been an immense change of property from the operation of the civil courts, and considerable private transfers. Land having been made marketable and auctionable in execution of decrees, and our civil courts having given an immense advantage to creditors (who lend on exorbitant terms, on bad security, and realize from good security), for one sale for arrears of revenue, there are a hundred by order of the civil courts. Hence, in the North-west, as well as in Bengal, a great deal of landed property is now held as a mercantile speculation. It can always be bought in the market, and is a common investment of money. Still the old holdings have not by any means, as in Bengal, been altogether swept away; and this is their condition."

In the last quotation which we shall make, we will permit Mr. Campbell to sum up—in language not on the whole open to much exception—what he conceives to have been the nature and results of the financial policy of the East India Company within their territories.—

"In comparing our present revenue system with that of the former native Governments, it is to be observed, first, that we retain under different systems and modifications, the oldest, chiefest, and most proper revenue, that derived from the land; second, that we have abolished or altogether altered the character of almost all the other native imposts, the Sayer, the Moturpha, the transit duties, the large and heavy fines, and many other sources of income; and we have established or increased other taxes on a different system in their place. Our principle has been to do away with all local imposts, and to substitute general imperial sources of revenue. We have succeeded. Our salt, customs, and excise receipts probably give us a proportion of extra income, in addition to the proper land revenue, nearly as great as that realized by native Governments, while the accident of our being enabled to derive a very large income from a duty on opium paid by the Chinese makes it, I should think, considerably larger. It may be safely said, too, that while the extra revenue is greater, it presses less severely on the people than under the old system. The salt is an impost which falls on them much more heavily than before, but it is not by any means an equivalent to the many things remitted to them. The customs and stamps press less heavily than the ancient transit duties and judicial fees and bribes; and the opium and excise taxes are by no means injurious, but rather beneficial, to the people from whom they are raised.—Lastly, it may be observed that our system has been more completely introduced in all the Bengal Presidency, and less so in Madras and Bombay.—In comparing the revenue system with that of other countries, what most strikes one is, the very small amount of taxation on individuals, and the almost entire absence of any direct taxation. In fact, submissive as the country may seem, it is undoubtedly the case, that any direct taxes to which the people are unaccustomed would be met with the most determined and probably successful opposition, as is shown by the great resistance to the only little direct tax for local purposes ever imposed, that for watchmen in towns. The land revenue, fairly assessed, is paid without hardship, because it is an ancient due, and is not looked on as a tax, but as the rent or portion of rent *ab initio* reserved for the purposes of Government, and never the property of individuals. The salt, customs, excise, and opium are all indirect taxes on Hindoos or Chinese, which we may levy without serious resistance. But direct taxes are out of our power. Attempt to levy an income tax, and there would be a resistance such as few governments have experienced in Europe.

The abstinence from direct taxation is the great secret of our power in India."

We have dealt candidly with Mr. Campbell in our strictures on his present publication. We have no hesitation in saying, that he has produced one of the best and most useful books ever written in elucidation of the intricacies of our Indian administration. But his strength lies, we repeat, in the narration of events which he has witnessed and the description of arrangements and circumstances with which he is familiar. We must once more guard the public against placing equal reliance on Mr. Campbell's opinions as on his facts; and while we congratulate the author on what he has done, we advise him not to imagine that he has by any means attained to perfection.

*Robert Blake: Admiral and General at Sea.*  
By Hepworth Dixon. Chapman & Hall.

AFTER all that has been written about the eventful history of the seventeenth century in England, the subject still presents an apparently inexhaustible source of human interest. Nor is it difficult to understand why people yet like to study the transactions that took place between the death of James the First and the expulsion of James the Second. The interest of the events is essentially moral;—for the subsequent history of a large portion of the human race was affected by the final triumph, after many perils, of English liberty. However a certain school of historical inquirers may affect to decry the importance of the events of the English Revolution,—the labours in reference to it of MM. Guizot, Villemain, and Armand Carrel in our own time, and the interest attached by President Jefferson and the leaders of the American Revolution to its events, are sufficient attestation to the wide-spreading results consequent on the great drama acted in this island between the impeachment of Strafford and the flight of James at the Boyne. The era abounded, too, in a host of characters who did not fall below the level of the time. While the historian and the philosopher have narrated and moralized on its events,—the manners and social spirit of the period, and its innumerable romantic episodes, have given subjects to the novelist, and will probably long continue to supply him with a background on which to weave his fanciful creations.

How much has still been left for the historical artist to treat of in that eventful time may be inferred from the simple fact, that the volume before us is the first elaborate attempt to furnish a biography of Blake:—a man whose fame is dear to English memory as that of at once a mighty sea captain and a patriot of spotless reputation. It is not unjustly that in one of his noblest odes the poet Campbell has coupled him with the hero of Trafalgar—

Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell.

In the long line of our maritime worthies it would be difficult to name any naval hero who comes nearer to the Nelson standard than Blake. His, like Nelson's, was that calm daring which shrinks from no danger, and ventures on almost incredible exploits without frenzy or Quixotic inspiration. While his deeds spread the terror of his name over the seas, he never dreamed of personal aggrandizement,—but dedicated his sword to his country whether it were ruled by a Parliament or by the Protector. In his love of duty as distinct from the passion for fame, in the quiet homeliness of his simple and right manly nature, we are fain to discover the presence of those qualities which we are proud to call English. Nor can it be said, though his life has not heretofore been adequately written, that his memory has lacked justice. Both Clarendon and Hume have written with fervent admiration

of the deeds and character of the great hero,—and his figure looms on us through the tempests of those stormy times, if not in its full and definite proportions, yet shining with the light of a first-class star.

Mr. Dixon's powers of description render him well suited for biographic labours,—as his Lives of 'Howard' and 'Penn' have already demonstrated. Though belonging to the artistic school of writers who aim chiefly at effect, he has great energy of research,—and evidently takes an antiquary's pleasure in beating up old papers and hunting through archives. His style, though florid and too prone to ornamental prettiness of phrase, is not diffuse. As we have said in noticing former works of his,—he has skill in arranging and compressing his materials. He is somewhat inclined to make too great parade of his researches—and, like other biographers, to exaggerate the value of facts which may have cost him trouble to collect. His merits are those more of the artist than of the archæologist,—though he possesses in a considerable degree the qualities of the latter. A certain sentimental cast of mind, ready feeling, and graceful fluency of expression are among the materials by which he is furnished for biographic labours.

In the volume now before us, Mr. Dixon shows improvement in his style. It is more equable and less florid than in his previous writings,—and suggests the idea that his narrative capacity would suit an historical subject. Yet we have not read his life of Blake, graphic though it be, with as much interest as his work on William Penn. The reason is obvious at a glance. Though Blake was a greater man than Penn,—the domestic and private life of the latter, the charming episodes of the Springett family, the village of Chalfont, and the scenes in Pennsylvania gave a strong psychological interest to the portraiture of the latter chief. On the other hand, the rather austere character of Blake, and the fact of his individualism being merged in the vast transactions of his career, render him a somewhat intractable subject for biography. Mr. Dixon has, however, used his materials with skill,—and has made the subject various and interesting. He has collected family papers from the Admiral's descendants,—visited Bridgewater, and gathered sundry memorials of importance for his object. He has got possession of a manuscript history of the siege of Lyme, and used it with great effect; and amongst the many stirring passages of Blake's famous career, his gallant defence of Taunton as told by Mr. Dixon is one of the most exciting. While reading this, our horror of civil war, and our aspiration that Englishmen may never again be found in arms against each other, are quickened by the following passage.—

"The town itself presented a most deplorable aspect. For many miles round, the country, once like a rich and cultivated garden, interspersed with orchards, nursery-grounds, and water meadows, was a dreary desert. The corn had been cut down green—fruit-trees destroyed in mere wantonness—barns and mills had been emptied of their contents—farm-houses ransacked and burnt—the peasants and farmers driven with insult and violence from their homesteads. The relieving army noticed with horror that between St. Nicholas and Taunton they marched for half a day without seeing a single human creature or one human habitation standing, in the most populous and wealthy district of provincial England! In the immediate suburbs of the devoted town the work of destruction had been done completely:—there all was black, grim, and ugly ruin. The streets of the town proper had all suffered, more or less, up to the church on one side, and to those of the castle on another. A third of the entire number of houses in the town had either been burnt by means of wild-fire and red-hot balls, or battered down by the artillery. Blake had the proud satisfaction to feel that

he had kept his ground; but towards the end of his year of hard fighting, he was master of little more than a heap of rubbish."

The union of moral character and martial prowess is the distinctive feature of Blake's renown. In reading of his career we are frequently reminded of Washington. There were many points in common between them,—though Washington's capacity for civil affairs was unquestionably higher. Mr. Dixon calls his hero "the Puritan Sea King." The phrase is pretty and fanciful; but after having read Mr. Dixon's elaborate biography, we must object to Blake's being at all sectarianized. In his views of politics and religion his tone was more broad, calm, and rational than the word "puritan" would imply. He was a great Englishman,—with deep convictions of his own, but above sect and party in opinion. Mr. Dixon well describes him,—

"Unlike so many of the selfish officers who had hitherto been his rivals in glory and public service, when the King's cause was lost, and the King himself was become a prisoner, he made no attempt to throw himself into the centre of intrigues or to use his great influence in the West for his personal advancement. With a true Roundhead contempt for wealth and the dazzling prizes laid open to the ambition of genius in troubled times, he remained at his post, doing his duty, humbly and faithfully, at a distance from Westminster; while other men with less than half his claims were asking and obtaining the highest honours and rewards from a grateful and lavish country. A sincere Republican, it was his wish to see the nation settled on the solid basis of a religious commonwealth; but though his principles were stern, his practical politics were all essentially moderate. That, at any period after the sword was drawn and blood had actually been shed in the quarrel, he would willingly have treated with the King, as King, is doubtful; but after Charles's refusal of the terms offered for his acceptance while he was still with the Scottish army, it is certain that Blake no longer entertained a thought of maintaining the monarchy in his person. The whole town of which he was representative and governor, he at its head, prayed the House never to make peace or receive proposals from the perjured sovereign, but to continue the war even to an end, so as to obtain a firm and lasting settlement of religion and public quiet—pledging themselves to support Parliament in this course of action to the last drop of their blood. Yet this patriotic zeal did not blind him to the suggestions of justice and true policy. The proceedings of the army-chiefs after Charles fell into their hands gave him great annoyance. Like Algernon Sidney, the younger Vane, and other of the wiser or more moderate men, he wished to see the King deposed and banished. He deprecated even the appearance of illegality and violence; and when he found the party of which Cromwell was the inspiring genius bent on his trial and execution, he loudly expressed his discontent at their proceedings, and under the influence of his humane convictions, declared openly that he would as freely venture his life to save the King as ever he had done to serve the Parliament."

"He considered Cromwell violent and illogical in his desire to put the King to death, and he stated that as his deliberate opinion. But he never professed to think the question of what should be done with the faithless King other than one of mere policy and detail. In the idea of founding in England a great religious commonwealth, he concurred with all his soul. What else was left? He had seen monarchy, in what was then considered its best form, produce only falsehood, tyranny, spiritual intolerance and moral debauchery:—he wished therefore to try the experiment of a democracy founded on religious principles. Yet, overriding all his private theories and desires, there reigned in his heart the strong sense of patriotic devotion. Covetous of glory, but free from the lower vices which often grow up in the neighbourhood of that noble passion, his thought by day, his dream by night, was how he could still be useful to his beloved country, and to those great Protestant and liberal principles for which she had sacrificed her domestic peace, and poured out her

best blood in torrents. An opening for a new and glorious career soon offered itself at sea, and the appointment of the hero of Taunton to the chief naval command—whether, as has often been conjectured, the motive had its origin in Cromwell's wish to remove so powerful and incorruptible an officer from the scene of his own intrigues, or in the general belief of the parliamentary chiefs that his executive genius, dauntless valour, and unvarying good fortune would be as conspicuously displayed in his naval as in his military exploits,—it was one of the most important events in that age, and opened a new and most brilliant era in the history of the British navy."

A whole chapter of this work is very properly devoted to Blake's redoubtable adversary, Van Tromp;—but we must refer our readers to Mr. Dixon's vigorous description of the renowned sea fights of these two chiefs. We prefer to extract some of those passages which describe the moral character of Blake. Here we have a picture of him in his private life.—

"When absent from his political and professional duties, it was his delight to run down to Bridgewater for a few days or weeks, and with his chosen books and one or two devout and abstemious friends, to indulge in all the luxuries of seclusion. He was by nature self-absorbed and taciturn. A long walk, during which he appeared to his simple neighbours to be lost in profound thought, as if working out in his own mind the details of one of his great battles, or busy with some abstruse point of Puritan theology, usually occupied his morning. If accompanied by one of his brothers or by some other intimate friend, he was still for the most part silent. Good-humoured always, and enjoying sarcasm when of a grave, high class, he yet never talked from the loquacious instinct, or encouraged others so to employ their time and talents in his presence. Even his lively and rattling brother Humphrey, his almost constant companion when on shore, caught, from long habit, the great man's contemplative and self-communing gait and manner; and when his friends rallied him on the subject in after-years, he used to say that he had caught the trick of silence while walking by the Admiral's side in his long morning musings on Knoll hill. A plain dinner satisfied his wants. Religious conversation, reading and the details of business, generally filled up the evening until supper-time; after family prayers, always pronounced by the General himself, and a frugal supper, he would invariably call for his cup of sack and a dry crust of bread, and while he drank two or three horns of Canary, would smile and chat in his own dry manner with his friends and domestics, asking minute questions about their neighbours and acquaintance; or when scholars or clergymen shared his simple repast, affecting a droll anxiety, rich and pleasant in the conqueror of Tromp, to prove by the aptness and abundance of his quotations that, in becoming an admiral, he had not forfeited his claim to be considered a good classic."

Blake's sense of duty to the public at the expense even of fraternal feeling was painfully tried by his being compelled to bring his brother to a court-martial.—

"One unhappy incident had occurred to dash this great public triumph with a private grief. His brother Humphrey, removed from the Board of Prizes to the command of a frigate, saw his first real service in this most trying engagement, and in a moment of extreme agitation filled in his duty. After the muster-call in the offing, whispers began to circulate through the fleet that the General's brother had not done his part like an English captain, and certain voices accused him openly of cowardice. Humphrey seems to have been one of those jovial, plastic and good-natured men whom every one likes, and no one respects. Only a few months in the fleet, he was already a favourite with his brother officers; and when the accusation first arose against him, they tried to stifle it, and by every means in their power sought to prevent the affair from coming under the notice of a court-martial. But the great Admiral was inexorable. Humphrey was his favourite brother; he was the next to him in age, and he had been his chief playfellow in boyhood; when on shore he always shared with him his house, his table and his leisure; but above and before all

private affection for this favourite brother rose up in his mind the stern sense of public duty. For years it had been his office to purge that navy of all ungodly, unfaithful and inefficient officers with a rigorous hand; and how could he spare his own flesh and blood? The captains went to him in a body, and endeavoured to show him that Humphrey's fault was a neglect rather than a breach of duty; and that the ends of justice would be met without the disgrace of a public sentence. They ventured to suggest that without taking formal notice of the scandal which was abroad in the fleet, he might be sent away to England until his fault was forgotten. Blake looked grave and angry. They nevertheless pressed their suit, believing that nature itself would prevent a failure of their application. They appealed to his private affection—they glanced at the offender's want of experience at sea. But it was all to no purpose. Blake answered that his first duty was to the service. Their very reasoning proved more clearly that this was not a case which could be allowed to pass into a precedent; and, at the conclusion of the interview, he ordered a court-martial to be summoned. 'If none of you,' said he, 'will accuse him, I must myself be his accuser.' The officers forming the court could only give one sentence on the evidence laid before them; but they sent with it a petition, signed by the entire court, to their Admiral, praying him to remit the sentence, and allow the culprit to return to England in his own ship. This prayer was granted, as it would have been in any ordinary case; but the Commander added to the painful document the stern words—'He shall never be employed more.' Yet to the brother thus sternly rebuked, he left the greater part of his property."

Of the incident here recorded the biographer makes artistic use in appealing to our sympathies with the dying admiral.—

"But the hero's health was now failing fast. The excitement of Santa Cruz had fearfully augmented his disorders; his attached friends could see that he was nigh to death; and the dismissal of his brother had therefore been a most severe addition of sacrifice to his stern sense of duty. Confined to his cabin by sickness, he began to feel the whole loneliness of his position. Humphrey had been his companion from a child. No one clung to him like his brother Humphrey; no one knew so much of his inward life; no one was possessed so thoroughly of his thoughts, and opinions on all subjects; no one had learned to conform to his habits so completely as this favourite. Few commanders have ever won so entirely the love, devotion, adoration of their officers and men. It was an article of faith for the captains to believe in his genius and fortune. The common sailors would have leaped into the sea, or rushed into the cannon's mouth to have gained a word of approbation from his lips. But the brother's place by the sick bed could not be supplied by any stranger to his blood. For himself, his work was nearly done. And he was most anxious, if God were willing, to go home, and die in his native town. He had his country's express permission to return should he think it useful to the service; but it lay on his conscience to perform one other task before he quitted for ever the seas in which he had kept this glorious watch; and that was to pay a second visit to Salee, and compel the Moorish Corsairs to restore the Christian captives to their freedom, and enter into a treaty of peace with England. 'This was his last, and, in the opinion of his biographer, his most illustrious action.'"

Blake's dying in sight of land was a pathetic termination of his career. Mr. Dixon thus records the hero's dying hour.—

"This crowning act of a virtuous and honourable life accomplished, the dying Admiral turned his thoughts anxiously towards the green hills of his native land. The letter of Cromwell, the thanks of Parliament, the jewelled ring sent to him by an admiring country,—all reached him together out at sea. These tokens of grateful remembrance caused him a profound emotion. Without after-thought, without selfish impulse, he had served the Commonwealth day and night, earnestly, anxiously and with rare devotion. England was grateful to her hero. With the letter of thanks from Cromwell, a new set of instructions arrived, which allowed him to return with part of his fleet, leaving a squadron of some

fifteen or twenty frigates to ride before the Bay of Cadix and intercept its traders; with their usual deference to his judgment and experience, the Protector and Board of Admiralty left the appointment of the command entirely with him; and as his gallant friend Stayer was gone to England, where he received a knighthood and other well-won honours from the Government, he raised Captain Stooks, the hero of Porto Ferino, and a commander of rare promise, to the responsible position of his Vice-admiral in the Spanish seas. Hoisting his pennon on his old flag-ship the *St. George*, Blake saw for the last time the spires and cupolas, the masts and towers, before which he had kept his long and victorious vigils. While he put in for fresh water at Cascaes road he was very weak. 'I beseech God to strengthen him,' was the fervent prayer of the English resident at Lisbon, as he departed on the homeward voyage. While the ships rolled through the tempestuous waters of the Bay of Biscay, he grew every day worse and worse. Some gleams of the old spirit broke forth as they approached the latitude of England. He inquired often and anxiously if the white cliffs were yet in sight. He longed to behold the swelling downs, the free cities, the goodly churches of his native land. But he was now dying beyond all doubt. Many of his favourite officers silently and mournfully crowded round his bed, anxious to catch the last tones of a voice which had so often called them to glory and victory. Others stood at the poop and forecabin, eagerly examining every speck and line on the horizon, in hope of being first to catch the welcome glimpse of land. Though they were coming home crowned with laurels, gloom and pain were in every face. At last the Lizard was announced. Shortly afterwards the bold cliffs and bare hills of Cornwall loomed out grandly in the distance. But it was now too late for the dying hero. He had sent for the captains and other great officers of his fleet to bid them farewell; and while they were yet in his cabin, the undulating hills of Devonshire, glowing with the tints of early autumn, came full in view. As the ships rounded Rame Head, the spires and masts of Plymouth, the woody heights of Mount Edgcombe, the low island of St. Nicholas, the rocky steep of the Hoe, Mount Batten, the citadel, the many picturesque and familiar features of that magnificent harbour rose one by one to sight. But the eyes which had so yearned to behold this scene once more were at that very instant closing in death. Foremost of the victorious squadron, the *St. George* rode with its precious burden into the Sound; and just as it came into full view of the eager thousands crowding the beach, the pier-heads, the walls of the citadel, or darting in countless boats over the smooth waters between St. Nicholas and the docks, ready to catch the first glimpse of the hero of Santa Cruz, and salute him with a true English welcome,—he, in his silent cabin, in the midst of his lion-hearted comrades, now sobbing like little children, yielded up his soul to God."

There are a variety of passages in this volume which prove Mr. Dixon's power of depicting "the topographical picturesque." He sketches old towns and the features of a country with graphic force. For these and many other passages of able description our readers must turn to the work itself.—We suggest to the author the propriety of his giving, when his book reaches another edition, an appendix, with some excerpts and *pieces justificatives* for the benefit of fellow labourers in the same historical field. The pedigree of the Blake family is not (so far as we are aware) in print; and as Mr. Dixon has it with other family papers in his possession, he might as well publish it.

*Queen Philippa's Golden Booke.* Hall, Virtue & Co.

The writer in masquerade who has told this pretty *Hexameron* need not be afraid of dropping "false face," as the Scotch call a mask, and domino—and of coming out as a singer or songstress in his or her own personality and costume. It would be easier, moreover, to win a success in almost any original form than as a close copyist of Chaucer,—which the scribe of 'Queen

Philippa's Golden Booke' is. How *Chinese* is the imitation the following extract will sufficiently exhibit.—

There flourished a lady at that time,  
In Palestine, countesse of Tripolis,  
Whose name was heard in every Jongleur's rhyme,  
Coupled with all that sweet and praiseful is.  
She was the dame most noted of that clime;  
Virtue, and wit, and sense, did all unite  
To glorify her spotless beaute bright.

She did to emulation provoke  
The Trouveurs in their art; and many a rhyme,  
In the sweet *Langue d'out* and *Langue d'oc*,  
Of her subtle conceit enriched the time.  
All modern tongues with readiness she spoke,  
And had some skill, if travellers told true,  
In Arabic; and well the Latin tongue she knew.

She was well versed in the Leech's art,  
And could dress wounds with light and tender hand;  
And wist what virtue Herbes could impart  
That, ready to our use, grow in lik land;  
Vervain and crowfoot she did understand  
T'apply aright; and pimpernel and thyme,  
All-heal, and more than now befitt my rhyme.

It should have been already stated that the framework of these six tales is found in Queen Philippa's chamber of convalescence; where certain of her court assemble to entertain their ailing mistress, after the fashion of *Scheherazade*. In some of the legends will be found a pretty slyness or covert satire, befitting the tone of a palace,—where even Virtue must not appear un-presented,—and good morals without sacque, hoop and sword would be put to the door by my *Lord Etiquette*, the Chamberlain. As an instance, we may mention "Queen Elinor at Laodicea," in which a fine lesson is read to travelling Queens on their love of gossiping, finery and easy living.—'The Lone Thorp' opens with a picture of another quality,—too much elaborated, perhaps, but still meritorious in the matters of form and colour.—

Within the mem'ry, as I understand,  
Of certain persons living in this land,  
A lonely, ancient Thorp or Farm-house stood  
On a removed Waste, hard by a Wood.  
To finden it, ye'd leave a certain town,  
An' trace a certain by-road half-way down,  
Till that ye came where sundry tracks did meet  
At an old Cross, bekempt by Pilgrims' feet;  
There, ye would take the road that, by its bend,  
Seemed least to promise at the journey's end;  
An' keep the same, across a blighted Heath,  
Broad Sky above and prickly Gorse beneath,  
Until the road, or what seemed such before,  
Became two ruts of water, and no more;  
An' so unto a kind of bog ye'd begin  
With prints of men and horses' feet enough,  
An' up the other side, worn bare an' brown,  
O'er o'er so many hillocks, up an' down,  
With growth of pigmy Rose-trees overpread,  
That bore a wealth of Roses, white an' red;  
Next, to a Warren, where ye would behold  
Scores of grey Rabbits, each at his threshold  
Looking full wise, till that ye'd begin  
To appear, when he'd turn tall, an' straight run in.  
Here ye might note Mole-crickets not a few,  
An' piping Snipe, an' clamouring Curlew.  
Then, to a tangled Brake, that by degrees  
Waxed a growth confus'd of forest trees,  
Yielding o'erhead a dimish, broken light;  
Or shadowy glades, that stretched out of sight.  
The straight, white Beech, besprent with silvery green,  
And lither Ash, the sober shades between  
Of rugged Oaks, with gnarled trunks and old,  
Contorted into symbols manifold  
Of Faun an' Satyr, grimly an' grotesque,  
Like what the *Saracens* call *arabesque*.  
Ne, in those Brakes, with woodland beings rife,  
Lacked there mystic sounds of unseen life,  
From Nuthatch, Thrush, an' Owl, Ring-dove, Jay,  
An' Woodpecker, that tap and laugh away;  
An' those that jar, and clur, and chirp, and click;  
An' 'tother one that cries, "Be quick, be quick!"  
An' rustling Hare, an' Fawn, an' wilding Bee,  
An' Squirrel, crackling nuts securely,  
An' other sounds I will no trace ne can,—  
Perchance from oaten pipe of lazy Pan.

While wandering this sylvan wild about,  
Ye unawares would suddenly come out  
Upon an open space, cleared long ago,  
Counting two hundred acres an' no mo',  
Where stretched a Thorp o'er near a rood of ground,  
Whose walls with squared wood-nogging did abound,  
An' here an' there had buttresses of brick  
That needed were, albe they were so thick,  
To prop the heavy Roofs, that, spreaden wide,  
Like mighty Tents, sloped down to like side,  
Garnish'd with Starlings' nests and yellow Moss,  
That every nodding gable did emboss.  
There were old sheds, and cuscumets jutting out  
On lik hand, with Stone-crop set about;  
And Swallows in the chimney-stacks an' eaves  
Twitted the living summer 'mong the leaves.

There was a straggling piece of garden-ground  
Hard by the Thorp, with laved stakes around,  
Containing herbes of untidy growth  
That did betoken less of care than sloth;  
Leeks, Colewort, Tansy, Rosemary, an' Rue,  
An' here an' there a Cherry-tree or two,  
Where Fies an' Chervits did divide the spoil  
Unfairly with the owners of the soil.

The lines marked by us in italics will sufficiently indicate to every experienced eye the places where the "nippit foot and the clippit foot" of the modern poet peeps out from under the old-fashioned disguise. The above rural scene, we need hardly add, is not up to the Chaucer mark—though parts of it might have been touched by that pleasant observer of nature, Anne, Countess of Winchelsea.—After all, the trick of producing imitations such as the above is not difficult. The Byronism of the Smiths was very nearly as good as Byron's own,—but could either Horace or James have originated 'Childe Harold' or 'Manfred'? The author of 'Queen Philippa's Golden Booke' must doff "all lendings," and appear in his own person, ere he can be ranged among the poets major, minor, or minnow, of England.

*History of Greece.* By George Grote, Esq. Vols. IX. and X. Murray.

THESE two volumes of Mr. Grote's work carry on the general history of Greece through a period of forty-four years, extending from B.C. 404 to B.C. 360. Nearly one-half of the first volume, however, is occupied with the narration of what is properly only an episode in Grecian History,—the Expedition and Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks; while the concluding chapters of the second volume contain a retrospective sketch of the progress of events in Sicily from the close of the Athenian siege of Syracuse (B.C. 413) to the period of the complete supremacy of Dionysius the Tyrant (B.C. 394). Thus, the two volumes consist of three distinct portions:—the story of the Expedition and Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greek mercenaries,—the consecutive narrative of the history of Greece Proper and the Peloponnesus, from B.C. 404 to B.C. 360,—and a fragment (left incomplete on account of the bulk to which the second volume had already extended) of Græco-Sicilian History during the same period. This evident divisibility of the volumes into three parts suggests a question, which we are not sure that a glance backward at the previous volumes might not have raised,—namely, whether Mr. Grote might not with advantage have adopted, as intermediate between his division of the work into Parts and his subdivision of it into Chapters, a distribution of it into Books. The question, however, is a difficult one; and probably, in a work of such magnitude, the author's arrangement according to a numerical succession of long chapters is the least confusing to the reader. In any case, Mr. Grote has so clear a prevision of what has yet to come, and masses out his matter so distinctly, that the successive parts of the History are deposited in the reader's mind exactly in their true relations and in their just proportions.

Mr. Grote's account of the Expedition and Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks is as admirable a specimen of narrative writing as we remember to have read in any history of ancient times by a modern writer. Should it occur to any one that this splendid episode in Grecian History has been once for all narrated in the 'Anabasis' of Xenophon, and that a translation of that work would be sufficient to put the episode fairly and completely before the English reader in all its bearings, an actual examination of Mr. Grote's treatment of it will dissipate the notion. While our author embodies the main particulars of Xenophon's account, throwing on these what light is to be

derived from modern geographical research,—there are certain aspects of the whole story necessarily concealed from Xenophon or any other contemporary author, yet historically most important, which Mr. Grote has brought out so studiously and systematically as to give to his narrative an interest quite additional to what is involved in the mere romance of the incidents themselves. In short, the peculiarity of Mr. Grote's treatment of the story of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand consists in this,—that he views the entire adventure as an illustration of the superiority of the Hellenic character, the effects of which were prodigious at the time, and were felt in all subsequent relations between the Greeks and the Orientals. A small band of Greeks, collected out of the various Grecian states, enter into the service of a Persian prince,—and are inveigled by him into an enterprise which leads them far away from the Grecian territories into unknown lands and into the very heart of Oriental populations; there, in the very moment of victory, they are left without a cause and without a leader,—yet instantly, by force of those faculties and habits which were their birthright as Greeks, they form themselves into a kind of marching-community—begin their retreat in the midst of beleaguering hosts—continue it, without chart or compass, through all manner of difficulties for a whole weary year—and at last bring themselves out safe and victorious on the confines of the settlements of their own countrymen. The impression of this astonishing feat, as a revelation of Persian weakness, and a proof of the innate capacity of the Greeks both for military enterprise and for social cohesion and invention in new circumstances, cannot but have been immense; and it is a great merit in Mr. Grote's work to have fastened attention upon it in this peculiar point of view. The remarks with which he closes the narrative will indicate the spirit in which it is written.—

"To the contemporary world, the retreat, which Xenophon so successfully conducted, afforded a far more impressive lesson than any of his literary compositions. It taught in the most striking manner the impotence of the Persian land-force, manifested not less in the generals than in the soldiers. It proved that the Persian leaders were unfit for any systematic operations, even under the greatest possible advantages, against a small number of disciplined warriors resolutely bent on resistance; that they were too stupid and reckless even to obstruct the passage of rivers, or destroy roads, or cut off supplies. It more than confirmed the contemptuous language applied to them by Cyrus himself, before the battle of Kunaxa; when he proclaimed that he envied the Greeks their freedom, and that he was ashamed of the worthlessness of his own countrymen. Against such perfect weakness and disorganization, nothing prevented the success of the Greeks along with Cyrus, except his own paroxysm of fraternal antipathy. And we shall perceive hereafter the military and political leaders of Greece—Agesilaus, Jason of Pheræ, and others, down to Philip and Alexander—firmly persuaded that with a tolerably numerous and well-appointed Grecian force, combined with exemption from Grecian enemies, they could succeed in overthrowing or dismembering the Persian empire. This conviction, so important in the subsequent history of Greece, takes its date from the retreat of the Ten Thousand. We shall indeed find Persia exercising an important influence, for two generations to come,—and at the peace of Antalkidas an influence stronger than ever—over the destinies of Greece. But this will be seen to arise from the treason of Sparta, the chief of the Hellenic world, who abandons the Asiatic Greeks, and even arms herself with the name and the force of Persia, for purposes of aggrandisement and dominion to herself. Persia is strong by being enabled to employ Hellenic strength against the Hellenic cause; by lending money or a fleet to one side of the Grecian intestine parties, and thus becoming artificially strengthened against both.

But the Xenophontic Anabasis betrays her real weakness against any vigorous attack; while it at the same time exemplifies the discipline, the endurance, the power of self-action and adaptation, the susceptibility of influence from speech and discussion, the combination of the reflecting obedience of citizens with the mechanical regularity of soldiers—which confer such immortal distinction on the Hellenic character. The importance of this expedition and retreat, as an illustration of the Hellenic qualities and excellence, will justify the large space which has been devoted to it in this History."

More special, but no less important, than this view of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand as an illustration of the superiority of the Hellenic character, is the view, also prominently brought out by Mr. Grote, of the significance of the same exploit as illustrating, in the person of its hero and leader, Xenophon, the relation of the Athenian genius in particular to the Greek character in general, and the natural and inevitable fitness of the Athenian mind, in certain given combinations of circumstances, to start out and take the lead among other Greeks. Xenophon was an Athenian,—not, perhaps, a man of the highest Athenian faculty, whether as an officer or as a politician,—but still exhibiting, in fine balance, all the typical Athenian qualities, and especially combining, as the Athenians did more remarkably than any other of the Grecian communities, literary culture and the power of persuasive speech with trained habits as a citizen and a soldier. Now, according to Mr. Grote, it was precisely by means of these Athenian qualities, and, above all, by his Athenian power of speech, that Xenophon was able to inspire among his fellows in the Retreat that confidence which made them vote him their leader; and it was precisely by these qualities, again and again exerted,—and exerted in emergencies when all the stern vigour of his Spartan colleagues, acting even on Spartan materials, would have been of no avail,—that he was able to bring so desperate an adventure to a successful issue. Few portions of the first of the volumes now before us are more interesting than those in which Mr. Grote expounds this cardinal feature of the 'Anabasis,' considered as a specially Hellenic phenomenon. We present a few of the most important sentences in connexion.—

"Xenophon was comparatively a young man, with little military experience:—he was not an officer at all, either in the first or second grade, but simply a volunteer, companion of Proxenus:—he was moreover a native of Athens, a city at that time unpopular among the great body of Greeks, and especially of Peloponnesians, with whom her recent long war had been carried on. Not only therefore he had no advantages compared with others, but he was under positive disadvantages. He had nothing to start with except his personal qualities and previous training; in spite of which we find him not merely the prime mover, but also the ascendent person for whom the others make way. In him are exemplified those peculiarities of Athens, attested not less by the denunciation of her enemies than by the panegyric of her own citizens,—spontaneous and forward impulse, as well in conception as in execution,—confidence under circumstances which made others despair—persuasive discourse and publicity of discussion, made subservient to practical business, so as at once to appeal to the intelligence, and stimulate the active zeal, of the multitude. Such peculiarities stood out more remarkably from being contrasted with the opposite qualities in Spartans—mistrust in conception, slackness in execution, secrecy in council, silent and passive obedience. Though Spartans and Athenians formed the two extremities of the scale, other Greeks stood nearer on this point to the former than to the latter. If, even in that encouraging autumn which followed immediately upon the great Athenian catastrophe before Syracuse, the inertia of Sparta could not be stirred into vigorous action without the vehemence of the Athenian Alkibiades—much more was it necessary under the depressing circumstances

which now overclouded the unofficered Grecian army that an Athenian bosom should be found as the source of new life and impulse. Nor would any one, probably, except an Athenian, either have felt or obeyed the promptings to stand forward as a volunteer at that moment, when there was every motive to decline responsibility, and no special duty to impel him. But if by chance, a Spartan or an Arcadian had been found thus forward, he would have been destitute of such talents as would enable him to work on the minds of others—of that flexibility, resource, familiarity with the temper and movements of an assembled crowd, power of enforcing the essential views and touching the opportune chords, which Athenian democratical training imparted. Even Brasidas and Gylippus, individual Spartans of splendid merit, and equal or superior to Xenophon in military resource, would not have combined with it that political and rhetorical accomplishment which the position of the latter demanded. \* \* \* Other Greeks, Lacedæmonians, or Arcadians could act with bravery and in concert; but the Athenian Xenophon was among the few who could think, speak, and act with equal efficiency. It was this tripartite accomplishment which an aspiring youth was compelled to set before himself as an aim, in the democracy of Athens, and which the Sophists as well as the democratical institutions, both of them so hardly depreciated, helped and encouraged him to acquire. It was this tripartite accomplishment, the exclusive possession of which, in spite of constant jealousy on the part of Boeotian officers and comrades of Proxenus, elevated Xenophon into the most ascendent person of the Cyreian army, from the present moment until the time when it broke up,—as will be seen in the subsequent history. I think it the more necessary to notice this fact,—that the accomplishments whereby Xenophon leaped on a sudden into such extraordinary ascendancy, and rendered such eminent service to his army, were accomplishments belonging in an especial manner to the Athenian democracy and education—because Xenophon himself has throughout his writings treated Athens not merely without the attachment of a citizen, but with feelings more like the positive antipathy of an exile. His sympathies are all in favour of the perpetual drill, the mechanical obedience, the secret government proceedings, the narrow and prescribed range of ideas, the silent and deferential demeanour, the methodical, though tardy, action—of Sparta. Whatever may be the justice of his preference, certain it is, that the qualities whereby he was himself enabled to contribute so much both to the rescue of the Cyreian army, and to his own reputation—were Athenian far more than Spartan."

In this passage the reader will remark something more than an observation incidental to Grecian History. It contains also, under the guise of such a special observation, a truth of much larger application; an appreciation much wanted at the present day, of the function and value of literary talent even in practical and political affairs,—and a counteractive, also much needed, against that habit, which has recently become so prevalent among us, of denouncing and undervaluing speech, and insisting on nothing but action. There is a power in speech to solve difficulties before which the best silent action would be torpid; and a world condemned to proceed in great emergencies according to the strict Spartan fashion would present the problem of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, with Xenophon omitted.

That portion of the two volumes before us which continues the general history of Greece onward from the point at which the previous volume left it, opens with a view of the condition of Greece at the time when the Spartan supremacy, consequent on the Peloponnesian war, was still existing,—and details the progress of events from that period till, by the sudden and unexpected rise of the Boeotian power, seconded by the exertions of the reviving Athenians, Sparta was again humbled, and Greece brought into that condition of disunion and competing leadership, with Boeotia promi-

ment, in which it was found by Philip of Macedon, when that prince (B.C. 360) acceded to the throne, and began the series of active enterprises which gave first Greece itself, and afterwards the whole civilized world, into the hands of the Macedonian kings. In the commencement of this part of his work Mr. Grote takes frequent occasion to point out the incompetence, illiberality, and retrograde character of Spartan rule in Greece as compared with the Athenian rule which it had superseded. The Athenian rule, with all its faults, had been essentially "Pan-hellenic,"—that is, dominated by the general sentiment of Greece as a whole. It had allowed to all the subsidiary States as much of autonomy, or free self-government, as was compatible with respect for Athenian leadership. The Spartan power, on the other hand, Mr. Grote represents as on the whole narrow, self-seeking, and injurious to what was noble and progressive in the separate Hellenic tendencies. In his anxiety to correct the misrepresentations of Democratic Athens given by Mitford and other previous writers, Mr. Grote has expressed himself on this point somewhat emphatically:—on the whole, however, the facts which he relates bear out his opinion,—and he shows himself so able to appreciate what was specific and valuable in the Lacedæmonian character wherever there is opportunity, that the reader, while perceiving his superior affection for the Athenians, sees no sufficient reason for accusing him of exaggeration in their behalf.

Among the notable characters in this portion of the History are—the Spartans, Lysander, Agis, Pausanias, Cleombrotus, and Agesilaus,—the Athenians, Conon, Timotheus, Chabrias and Callistratus,—the Thebans, Pelopidas and Epaminondas,—Evagoras, the despot of Cyprus,—and the despot Jason of Phæra. As the main action of this portion of the Grecian drama lies in the struggle of the victorious Boeotians against the Spartans,—so the personages around whom the interest is chiefly centered are, Agesilaus, the soul of the Spartan cause, and the two Theban patriots and friends, Pelopidas and Epaminondas. Conspicuous above all, of course, is Epaminondas:—a man whom, all things considered, Mr. Grote seems disposed to rank higher in the scale of general intellectual greatness than any other man of action produced by Greece, with the single exception perhaps of the Athenian Pericles. The story of the life of Epaminondas, as it connects itself with Grecian history, is related by Mr. Grote with the utmost perspicuity and fullness,—and with a success which shows how powerful a hold the memories of men of genius of the ancient classic world may take upon modern admiration and modern sympathies when their actions are presented to us by the art of a master. Of Leuctra and Mantinea, in connexion with the name of Epaminondas, all have heard,—though even of these battles, and of the military originality which they showed in the great Boeotian, a more lucid and vivid idea is to be obtained from Mr. Grote's pages; but of the more profound and recondite proofs of high intellect exhibited by Epaminondas, of his genius, not merely as a military man and patriotic leader, but also as a constructive statesman, who attained the great object of his life, the humiliation of the Spartans, not by mere fighting, but also by positive exercises of constructive ingenuity in remodelling Grecian society in the Peloponnesus after a manner which, though factitious at first, proved permanent and effective,—of all this, readers will learn more from Mr. Grote's tenth volume than, so far as we know, from any other book in which the name of Epaminondas figures. We must be content here with quoting a part of the

passage in which Mr. Grote sums up the character of this prince of Thebans.—

"Scarcely any character in Grecian history has been judged with so much unanimity as Epaminondas. He has obtained a meed of admiration—from all, sincere and hearty—from some, enthusiastic. Cicero pronounces him to be the first man of Greece. The judgment of Polybius, though not summed up so emphatically in a single epithet, is delivered in a manner hardly less significant and laudatory. Nor was it merely historians or critics who formed this judgment. The best men of action, combining the soldier and the patriot, such as Timoleon and Philopomen, set before them Epaminondas as their model to copy. The remark has been often made, and suggests itself whenever we speak of Epaminondas, though its full force will be felt only when we come to follow the subsequent history—that with him the dignity and commanding influence of Thebes both began and ended. \* \* The military merits alone of Epaminondas, had they merely belonged to a general of mercenaries, combined with nothing praiseworthy in other ways—would have stamped him as a man of high and original genius, above every other Greek, antecedent or contemporary. But it is the peculiar excellence of this great man that we are not compelled to borrow from one side of his character in order to compensate deficiencies in another. His splendid military capacity was never prostituted to personal ends; neither to avarice, nor ambition, nor overweening vanity. Poor at the beginning of his life, he left at the end of it not enough to pay his funeral expenses; having despised the many opportunities for enrichment which his position afforded, as well as the richest offers from foreigners. Of ambition he had so little, by natural temperament, that his friends accused him of torpor. But as soon as the perilous exposure of Thebes required it, he displayed as much energy in her defence as the most ambitious of her citizens, without any of that capacious exigence, frequent in ambitious men, as to the amount of glorification or deference due to him from his countrymen. And his personal vanity was so faintly kindled, even after the prodigious success at Leuctra, that we find him serving in Thessaly as a private hoplite in the ranks, and in the city as an ædile or inferior street-magistrate, under the title of Telearchus. An illustrious specimen of that capacity and good-will, both to command and to be commanded, which Aristotle pronounces to form in their combination the characteristic feature of the worthy citizen. \* \* The mildness of his antipathies against political opponents at home was undeviating; and what is even more remarkable, amidst the precedents and practice of the Grecian world, his hostility against foreign enemies, Boeotian dissentients, and Theban exiles, was uniformly free from reactionary vengeance. Sufficient proofs have been adduced in the preceding pages of this rare union of attributes in the same individual; of lofty disinterestedness, not merely as to corrupt gains, but as to the more seductive irritabilities of ambition, combined with a just measure of attachment towards partisans, and unparalleled gentleness towards enemies. His friendship with Pelopidas was never disturbed during the fifteen years of their joint political career; an absence of jealousy signal and creditable to both, though most creditable to Pelopidas, the richer, as well as the inferior, man of the two. To both, and to the harmonious co-operation of both, Thebes owed her short-lived splendour and ascendancy. Yet when we compare the one with the other, we not only miss in Pelopidas the transcendent strategic genius and conspicuous eloquence, but even the constant vigilance and prudence, which never deserted his friend. If Pelopidas had had Epaminondas as his companion in Thessaly, he would hardly have trusted himself to the good faith, nor tasted the dungeon, of the Phærean Alexander; nor would he have rushed forward to certain destruction, in a transport of phrensy, at the view of that hated tyrant in the subsequent battle. In eloquence, Epaminondas would doubtless have found superiors at Athens; but at Thebes, he had neither equal, nor predecessor, nor successor. Under the new phase into which Thebes passed by the expulsion of the Lacedæmonians out of the Kadmeia, such a gift was second in importance only to the great strategic qualities; while the combination of both elevated their possessor into the envoy, the

counsellor, the debater, of his country, as well as her minister at war and commander-in-chief. The shame of acknowledging Thebes as leading state in Greece, embodied in the current phrases about Boeotian stupidity, would be sensibly mitigated, when her representative in an assembled congress spoke with the flowing abundance of the Homeric Odysseus, instead of the loud, brief, and hurried bluster of Menelaus. The possession of such eloquence, amidst the uninspiring atmosphere of Thebes, implied far greater mental force than a similar accomplishment would have betokened at Athens. In Epaminondas, it was steadily associated with thought and action—that triple combination of thinking, speaking, and acting, which Isokrates and other Athenian sophists set before their hearers as the stock and qualification for meritorious civic life. To the bodily training and soldierlike practice, common to all Thebans, Epaminondas added an ardent intellectual impulse and a range of discussion with the philosophical men around, peculiar to himself. He was not floated into public life by the accident of birth or wealth—nor hoisted and propped up by oligarchical clubs—nor even determined to it originally by any spontaneous ambition of his own. But the great revolution of 379 B.C., which expelled from Thebes both the Lacedæmonian garrison and the local oligarchy who ruled by its aid, forced him forward by the strongest obligations both of duty and interest; since nothing but an energetic defence could rescue both him and every other free Theban from slavery. It was by the like necessity that the American revolution, and the first French revolution, thrust into the front rank the most instructed and capable men of the country, whether ambitious by temperament or not. As the pressure of the time impelled Epaminondas forward, so it also disposed his countrymen to look out for a competent leader wherever he was to be found; and in no other living man could they obtain the same union of the soldier, the general, the orator, and the patriot. Looking through all Grecian history, it is only in Pericles that we find the like many-sided excellence; for though much inferior to Epaminondas as a general, Pericles must be held superior to him as a statesman. But it is alike true of both—and the remark tends much to illustrate the sources of Grecian excellence—that neither sprang exclusively from the school of practice and experience. They both brought to that school minds exercised in the conversation of the most instructed philosophers and sophists accessible to them—trained to varied intellectual combinations and to a larger range of subjects than those that came before the public assembly—familiarized with reasonings which the scrupulous piety of Nikias forswore, and which the devoted military patriotism of Pelopidas disdained."

Mr. Grote's chapters in continuation of the history of the Sicilian Greeks are also worthy of notice,—especially his account of the successive steps of "the Despot's Progress," as he felicitously terms the rise of Dionysius of Syracuse; but as this portion of the work is incomplete, it may be left over till the appearance of Vol. XI., which Mr. Grote announces as likely to be published by itself at no long interval.—Two, or at most three, volumes more, we should think, will then bring Mr. Grote to the point at which he means to close—the establishment of the empire of Alexander:—so concluding a great literary undertaking, equally notable whether we regard it as an accession to what is of standard value in our language, or as an honourable monument of what English scholarship can do, both to make use of the labours of Continental learning in the field of ancient history, and to repay those labours with abundant interest.

*The Tagus and the Tiber; or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy in 1850-1.* By William Edward Baxter. 2 vols. Bentley.

SEEMING that the days are gone when average journals of Continental travel have any great rarity or value as guide-books, and that the only chance of attracting readers is by exhibiting some special knowledge,—such, for instance, as

a Kugler treats us to when he lectures on the galleries of Art and the schools of painting, and a Laing or a Bamfield offer when they enter severally into the social condition of the agricultural and manufacturing populations,—we feel that Mr. Baxter's field is too wide and his hand too sketchy for him to create much impression by publishing his journals. We imagine that unfamiliar pictures have still to be got out of Portugal. Slight and feeble as were the late Mrs. Quillinan's sketches of that part of the Peninsula, they had still a costume and colour of their own. Mr. Baxter hardly rises above the common-place tourists of fifty years since in his knowledge of Art, his descriptions of scenery, or his marking of the humours which distinguish Basque from Lombard—the Limousin from the Tyrolean peasant. He has fine things to say concerning Murillo as a painter,—but few could gather from amid their firey one of those aids to appreciation to which we have been so thankfully indebted at the hands of tourists possessing real knowledge of their subject. Let it be recollected—as no discouragement to the capable, but as a settled truth by attending to which much disappointment will be saved to writer and reader—that every one who is pleased with pictures, music, scenery, is not therefore capable of describing pictures, analyzing music, or setting down on paper such features of nature as glaciers, vineyards, the cypress-trees on the heights above Florence, or the stone-pines that give so peculiar a charm to every general view of Rome.—The most vivid passage that we can find in Mr. Baxter's volumes is, an adventure on that doomed road, the Simplon, betwixt Sion and the summit.—

"At one o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by a crash and a tremulous motion. Thinking that we had run against a wagon, I kept my seat, but in a minute or two the driver turned towards the lamp a countenance on which terror was so legibly written, that I instantly opened the door and sprang out. 'For God's sake, sir, take care,' shouted the conductor, who, seated on the box beside the coachman, with one hand held the wheel-horses on their haunches, while with the other he firmly pressed the handle of the drag. It was a pitchy dark night, the sides of the road being invisible excepting where the lamps shone. Beside me the driver, his teeth chattering with fright, could say nothing but 'Oh, mon Dieu.' I heard somewhere or other the roaring of a torrent, and on a tree near me a screech-owl added its shrill cry to the voices of the night. Several minutes elapsed before I could realize the awful nature of the peril which, thanks to the extraordinary presence of mind displayed by the conductor, we had almost miraculously escaped.—Had he not left his usual place to sit on the box, humanly speaking, not one would have survived the hour to narrate the terrible catastrophe. A wooden suspension-bridge, seventy feet in height, and spanning a rapid river, had been swept away by a rise of waters, consequent on a thunder-storm in the mountains. On the brink of the precipice thus caused we stood, our leading horse having fallen over it and been instantaneously killed. Had his harness been of stout leather, no mortal power could have saved us; but providentially he had been attached to the vehicle only by two rope traces and a slight back strap. The tremulous motion I had felt was the struggle between the wheel-horses pulled back by the heroic conductor, (for the driver was powerless from terror,) and this unfortunate animal, as it hung suspended in middle air over the roaring torrent. The crash was the recoil of the vehicle, when the traces broke and the victim fell headlong into the abyss below. Cautiously approaching the brink of the chasm we found the remains of the harness, and discovered the exact nature of our situation. I have travelled not a little both by land and sea, in all manner of conveyances, and on every kind of road, but such a scene as that I never expect to witness again, though I should spend the remainder of my years in wandering to and fro over the earth. The dread hour of midnight, the solitude of the Alps, the rushing of the river, the cries of the screech-owl,

the chattering teeth of the poor driver, the sighing of the wind, the cold air from the glaciers, the terrible nature of the danger, the miraculous manner of escape, combined to fill my mind with an awe, which returns to produce a tremour even while I write. It was one of those awful scenes which solemnize the feelings of the most callous, and remain engraven on the memory while life itself endures. \* \* Had the conductor been inside, had the harness been of leather, had we attempted to cross when the bridge was sinking instead of after it had sunk, had the horses been at a gallop, our bodies might even now have been buried in some of those rocky caldrons from which the Rhone struggles to get free. \* \* The supports of the bridge were still standing, but the roadway had fallen in; so cross the vehicle could not. The stream was not only deep, but wide and rapid, besides having precipitous banks; so fording was out of the question. But fortunately for us, the conductor had proved himself a man equal to an emergency. As soon as we had recovered from the shock, the driver was sent with a lamp to scramble along the side rails of the ruined bridge and alarm a village about half a mile beyond. Wearily did the minutes pass away before, amid the darkness, we heard the cheering cry from the opposite bank, 'Au secours, au secours.' In a very short time, the active peasants had laid planks along the ruins, on which, one by one, led by our intrepid conductor, we crossed the stream. Our trunks and bags succeeded, while the horses dragged back the diligence to the place from which they had started. Three hours of darkness we spent in an empty room of the village tavern, until two charrs-à-banc arrived from the nearest post station of Tourtemagne, whither we proceeded. Similar vehicles conveyed us to Vierge, our baggage meanwhile following in a cart; where again we changed carriages, before traversing a desolate tract covered with stones, and the debris of mountain torrents, which in some places had obliterated all trace of the road."

To fill up his two volumes, Mr. Baxter once again begins to argue the question of Popery, its dangers and its iniquities,—ranging in polemical row the usual number of takings-for-granted, wholesale assertions, and one-sided attacks. For years and years has the artillery of epithet, anecdote, text, example, and warning been brought against the Vatican and its priests,—yet, like Wordsworth's gipsies,

Still we find them here.

Mr. Baxter's exorcism is certainly not the one before which they will disappear in the common daylight of liberal intelligence.

*Life of Lord Jeffrey. With a Selection from his Correspondence.* By Lord Cockburn.

[Second Notice.]

As it is stated in the title-page of these volumes that the letters here printed are only "a selection" from the correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, we surmise that at some future time a more complete publication of his letters will be given to the world. We observe, for example, that none of Jeffrey's letters to Mr. Hallam, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Brougham, Lord J. Russell, and some other persons of distinction, are given here. Some letters to Horner that have not before been published are printed by Lord Cockburn. They are in the same tone as those printed in Horner's *Life*,—and somewhat too didactic for general interest.—In our last number our extracts were chosen with the view of describing the personal character of Lord Jeffrey:—on the present occasion we will give specimens of the variety of matters which this correspondence touches.

Mr. Empson, Lord Jeffrey's son-in-law, having sent to the latter a letter from Mr. Macaulay, stating his reasons for preferring a literary to a political life, Jeffrey replies:—

"It is a very striking and interesting letter; and certainly puts the *pros* and *cons* as to public life in a powerful way for the latter. But, after all, will either human motives or human duties ever bear such a dissection? and should we not all become

Howynonyms or Quakers, and selfish cowardly fellows, if we were to act on views so systematic? Who the devil would ever have anything to do with love or war—nay, who would venture himself on the sea, or on a galloping horse—if he were to calculate in this way the chances of shortening life or forfeiting comfort by such venturesome doings? And is there not a vocation in the gifts which fit us for particular stations to which it is a duty to listen? Addison and Gibbon did well to write, because they *could* not speak in public. But is that any rule for M.? And then as to the tranquillity of an author's life, I confess I have no sort of faith in it, and am sure that as eloquent a picture might be drawn of its cares, and fears, and mortifications, its feverish anxieties, humiliating rivalries and jealousies, and heart-sinking exhaustion, as he has set before us of a statesman. And as to fame, if an author's is now and then more lasting, it is generally longer withheld, and, except in a few rare cases, it is of a less pervading or elevating description. A great poet, or great original writer, is above all other glory. But who would give much for such a glory as Gibbon's? Besides, I believe it is in the inward glow and pride of consciously influencing the great destinies of mankind, much more than in the sense of personal reputation, that the delight of either poet or statesman chiefly consists. Shakspeare plainly cared nothing about his glory, and Milton referred it to other ages. And, after all, why not be both statesmen and authors, like Burke and Clarendon?"

—It would take us too much over debatable ground to discuss at present the views here stated. It may well be doubted, with the examples of Fox and Mackintosh before us, whether a parliamentary life can be made auxiliary to the pursuit of literary fame. The quantity of time required by the House of Commons is an obstacle to literary research,—as Mackintosh found by experience. That a man should enjoy great social and political power and be labouring for future literary fame at the same time, we suspect to be nearly incompatible.

Mr. Macaulay's writings were objects of especial admiration to Lord Jeffrey, whose interest in the publication of the 'History of England' was emphatically demonstrated. Lord Cockburn says:—

"He testified the interest which he took in this great writer's fame by a proceeding, which, considering his age and position, is not unworthy of being told. This judge, of seventy-four, revised the proof sheets of the two first volumes of the History of England, with the diligence and minute care of a corrector of the press toiling for bread;—not merely suggesting changes in the matter and the expression, but attending to the very commas and colons—a task which, though humble, could not be useless, because it was one at which long practice had made him very skilful. Indeed, he used to boast that it was one of his peculiar excellences. On returning a proof to an editor of the Review, he says, 'I have myself rectified most of the errors, and made many valuable verbal improvements in a small way. But my great task has been with the punctuation—on which I have, as usual, acquitted myself to admiration. And indeed this is the department of literature in which I feel that I most excel, and on which I am therefore most willing now to stake my reputation!'"

We get in various places of these volumes graphic sketches of public characters. Here is one of Jeffrey's lively letters, giving a peep at the political and aristocratic circles, and introducing Lord Althorpe (Earl Spencer).—

"London, 12th February, 1832.  
".... I dined yesterday at Lord Carlisle's, and to-day at Lord Althorpe's. The first had ladies, and consequently, was the most gay and agreeable,—to say nothing of having Sydney Smith and Luttrell. But Lady Morley was my great charm; out of all sight the wittiest and most original woman in London, and yet not at all a *kill-joy*, but an encourager of all other inferior gaieties, and with not the least mixture of spite or uncharity in her pleasantry. She is rather stricken in years, so there is no disturbance of my judgment upon her on that score. We had also all the Lady Blanches and Lady Georginas of the family,

who, with their mother, have the true, sweet-blooded simplicity of the old English aristocracy; to which, I grieve to say, we have nothing parallel, and not much in the same rank that is not in harsh contrast, in Scotland. To-day's party was small, but it grew very delightful in the end, when it was still smaller, and had dwindled down to Lord Nugent, Poulett Thompson, Cam Hobhouse, and myself. Althorpe, with his usual frankness, gave us a pretended confession of faith and a sort of creed of his political morality, and avowed that, though it was a very shocking doctrine to promulgate, he must say that he had never sacrificed his own inclinations to a sense of duty without repenting it, and always found himself more substantially unhappy for having exerted himself for the public good! We all combated this atrocious heresy the best way we could; but he maintained it with an air of sincerity, and a half earnest half humorous face, and a dexterity of statement, that was quite striking. I wish you could have seen his beaming eye and benevolent lips kindling as he answered us, and dealt out his natural familiar repartees with the fearlessness as if of perfect sincerity, and the artlessness of one who sought no applause, and despised all risk of misconception; and the thought that this was the leader of the English House of Commons,—no speculator, or discusser, or adventurer,—but a man of sense and business, of the highest rank, and the largest experience both of affairs and society. We had also a great deal of talk about Nelson and Collingwood, and other great commanders, whom he knew in his youth, and during his father's connection with the navy; and all of whom he characterized with a force and simplicity which was quite original and striking. I would have given a great deal to have had a Boswell to take a note of the table talk; but it is gone already."

—Lord Althorpe was an especial favourite of Jeffrey,—who describes him thus whimsically:—"There is something to me quite delightful in his calm, clumsy, courageous, immutable probity and well-meaning, and it seems to have a charm for everybody."

When the Whig Ministry were out for a few days in 1832, Jeffrey thus writes:—

"I went to Althorpe at ten o'clock to ask, and had a characteristic scene with that most honest, frank, true, and stout-hearted of all God's creatures. He had not come down stairs, and I was led up to his dressing-room, where I found him sitting on a stool, in a dark, duffle dressing-gown, with his arms, (very rough and hairy), bare above the elbows, and his beard half shaved, and half staring through the latter, with a desperate razor in one hand, and a great soap brush in the other. He gave me the loose finger of the brush hand, and with the usual twinkle of his bright eye and radiant smile, he said,—"You need not be anxious about your Scotch Bill for to-night, for I have the pleasure to tell you, we are no longer his Majesty's Ministers."

And again, in the same month:—

"Lord Althorpe has gone through all this with his characteristic cheerfulness and courage. The day after the resignation he spent in a great sale garden, choosing and buying flowers, and came home with five great packages in his carriage, devoting the evening to studying where they should be planted in his garden at Althorpe, and writing directions and drawing plans for their arrangement. And when they came to summon him to a council on the Duke's giving in, he was found in a closet with a groom, busy oiling the locks of his fowling-piece, and lamenting the decay into which they had fallen during his ministry."

The foregoing bits are highly characteristic of Lord Althorpe. From looking at one who was emphatically called "honest" by his party, the transition to the most *rusé* statesman of modern times is striking. Here is Talleyrand at Holland House.—

"He is more natural, plain, and reasonable, than I had expected; a great deal of the repose of high breeding and old age, with a mild and benevolent manner, and great calmness of speech, rather than the sharp, caustic, cutting speech of a practised utterer of *bons mots*. He spoke a great deal of old times and old persons, the court of Louis XVI.

when Dauphin, his coronation, Voltaire, Malsherbe, Turgot; with traditional anecdotes of Massillon and Bossuet, and many women of those days, whose names I have forgotten, and a good deal of diplomatic anecdote, altogether very pleasing and easy. He did not eat much, nor talk much about eating, except only that he enquired very earnestly into the nature of *cocky-leekie*, and wished much to know whether *prunes* were essential. He settled at last that they should be boiled in the soup, but not brought up in it. He drank little but iced water."

O'Connell's oratorical power is described in a few lines which constitute one of the greatest tributes that the Irish tribune ever received. Lord Cockburn says:—

"The Irish Coercion Bill gave him the best view he had yet obtained of the nature of a certain class of the Irish members,—without the least sense of shame or honour; bold, desperate, and loquacious." (3rd February 1833). He was always inclined to hope better of O'Connell, and had a great admiration of his eloquence. "He is a great artist. In my opinion indisputably the greatest orator in the House; nervous, passionate, without art or ornament; concise, intrepid, terrible; far more in the style of old Demosthenes directness and vehemence, than anything I have heard in this modern world; yet often coarse, and sometimes tiresome, as Demosthenes was too, though venturing far less, and going over far less ground."

In this manner a variety of public persons are sharply daguerreotyped. Some of the letters savour of provincialism, and remind us of certain American travellers. Here is one of Jeffrey's gossiping London epistles, written to Mrs. Innes, in 1841. Mr. Macaulay will no doubt be one of the first to give a hearty laugh at the humorous description of his own overpowering conversation.—We take for granted that in the ensuing volumes of Lord Holland's Memoirs we shall learn the contents of the note-book alluded to in this letter.—

"And now, will you have the close of my town journal? It is an old story now, and I have, luckily I believe, forgotten all but the outlines. But here are the fragments:—Friday, 24th.—At Stephen's (I think I did not mention that before) with Macaulay and Montegale — (O! but I think I remember that I did tell you of that); and how Macaulay exceeded his ordinary excess in talk, and how I could scarcely keep him from pure soliloquy, and how Lord M. fell fairly asleep, and our Platonic host himself nodded his applause. But no matter—that was the truth of it, whether told for the first or second time. Saturday.—I am sure I did not chronicle before, we were at Lord Denman's with Sydney Smith, Rogers, the Milmans, and that beautiful Mrs. D., whom I had not seen for years, &c. We went in the evening (at least I did) to Ba.—'s great assembly, where I was set upon by Lady —, and contrived very cleverly to introduce her to Talford, and to leave them together, and then fell into the clutches of that crazy, chattering Lady —, and was only rescued by the kind recognition of poor Lady —, who is quite paralytic, and is wheeled through the room in a chair, but a very sweet-mannered, elegant, and gracious creature still. I had talk with various learned persons, and walked home in the cool starlight. On Sunday, I was asked to be *en famille* at Holland House, but found sixteen people—foreign ambassadors, and everybody; but no ladies but Lady —, who is always agreeable. Lord H. was full of good talk, and trusted me home with his six days' journal of the conversation at his house in 1814, made as an experiment of what could be done in rivalry of Boswell's Johnson. It is very entertaining, and contains some capital specimens of Grattan, Parr, Frere, Windham, and Erskine; but I quite agree with him that it would not have been fair to continue it. Monday.—We had a party at home—the Listers, Stephens, Northampton, and Macleods. It was very hot, but came off perfectly, everybody being in good humour. Charley looking very nice, and getting on charmingly, with Mr. Elphinstone on one side, and Lord Northampton on the other, with both of whom she is at ease. Tuesday.—The two

Charlottes and I were at Holland House again (Empson being obliged to be at College), and again a large party. I had the honour of sitting between Lord Melbourne and Lord Duncannon, with Lord H. but one off, so we had the best of the talk. My lady being between the French and the Prussian ambassadors, and calling often in vain for our assistance on one side, and Lord John Russell on the other, who was busy with C. Buller. The Charlottes were delighted with Lord H., who had them both by him, and talked to them all the time of dinner with so much gaiety and good humour. My lady they thought very amusing after dinner, and full of kindness to them. I had some good talk with Guizot after coffee, and a little about Dr. Alison and our Scotch poor with Lord John, and come home late. Wednesday.—We were all with Mr. Justice and Lady Colman, where we had Baron Maule, the Attorney, and Lady S., and, in short, rather a professional party, with the exception of F. Lewis, and Jo. Romilly, and Lady —, who writes books. Lady C. is very agreeable, though a zealous Unitarian, and I rather think the only truly agreeable person I know of that persuasion. Thursday.—A party again at home, and mostly ladies. The Denmans, Richardsons, Campbells, &c., with Baron Rolfe, and others. It was very hot again, and there were people in the evening. Cracrofts, Calverts, and others you do not know, and I have not time to describe. Friday.—I did a great deal of work—drove out to the new Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick, and walked about among its blossoms an hour—came home in an open carriage (and got my *trachea*), then at six went to stand sponsor to Mrs. Holland's last baby, along with Lady Park, and my pretty Mrs. —. Sydney officiated, and was somehow so much moved that he could scarcely get through, and was obliged to finish the ceremony sitting. I then hurried off to dinner with the Campbells at Paddington, where we had the Bishop of Llandaff and the Dean of Carlisle, invited on purpose to meet me. So you see in what esteem my orthodoxy is held among the sages of the south. But not to end the day too sanctimoniously, Empson carried me at night to a grand city ball, in Drapers' Hall—not a public ball, however, but a rich friend of his lives in the adjoining house, and got leave to light the antique premises for his party. The rooms are very grand and imposing, but being finished with dark carved oak, and mostly carpeted with ancient Turkey, looked rather sombre for a ball. However, there were 300 people, and a grand supper, from which, however, we ran away. It is one symptom of the enormous wealth of this place, that a quiet plain man, who has no pretensions to fashion or display, should thus spend 500l. on one night's dull gaiety. Saturday.—We breakfasted in Regent's Park with Miss Rogers,—a most lovely morning, where we had the poet C. Murray (the hero of the Pawnees), the Milmans, and Sir C. and Lady Bell. Mrs. — was looking very pretty, and in her nice bright pale green gown and hanging flowers, looked like a lily of the valley just pushing out of its delicate sheath. We drove afterwards and saw Joanna Baillie at Hampstead, and had another party at dinner (I agree with you in the extravagance and folly of it) at home. The Macaulays, and Trevyllians, Rogers, Austins, Palgraves. Sunday.—We went early to Bushy Park and Hampton Court—a most splendid day, though the east wind rather sharp for my poor *trachea*. We walked about (too long for its good) the horse-chestnuts all in flower, but the leaves scarcely fully unfurled. The Hampton Court Gardens are really beautiful, and so gay with well-dressed, moral-looking, happy people. Empson and I then went to dine with W. Murray at the Temple, where we had excellent turtle and champagne—Lord Denman, Mt. Elphinstone, and Sir Geo. Phillips—only less wine than usual, and a long talk after coffee, with Elphinstone especially, till my feet got cold, and the *trachea* took half my voice away, when we came home inglorious in a cab. Monday.—I went to the Exhibitions, and dined at — with a great Yorkshire party—Lord Tyrconnel and spouse, Lady F. Grahame, some Beresfords, a Mrs. Somebody who sat by me, and took me all the time of dinner for the Bishop of Ripon, in spite of my brown coat and white waistcoat, and laughed like a hyena when she found out

the mistake. The bishop's wife was sitting opposite, but he was detained in the Lords, and did not come till dinner was over. I thought him the most agreeable bishop I ever saw, and very good looking, and I hope he will come to show himself to you in Scotland. We had my old friends, Sir George Cayley and Miss too, and Lady Worsley and her daughter in the evening. I like all the Cayleys. I called to bid the Berrys farewell on my way home, but found they had gone to Richmond for the season that morning; so I came home, and here at last ends the history of my five weeks' London experiences, more faithfully and largely recited than such things ever were before, or ever will, or deserve to be, recited again. Next morning I had your letter, and wrote to you, and came down here with a great deal of languid fever about me. But we drove through the sweet shades of Farnham on Wednesday, and sat under their grand oak. We have been altogether and delightfully alone ever since, and, in spite of some little languor, I have enjoyed it thoroughly. The country round is wavy and woody, very green, and bounded by a ridge of hills, though low enough to be all cultivated and wooded. The streams clear, for England, running over beds of green flags or grass, and pretty rapid."

We have cited enough to give our readers a fair view of the interest of this Correspondence. Justice to the biographer demands that we should present them with Lord Cockburn's description of Lord Jeffrey as a conversationalist.—

"He was certainly a first-rate talker. But he was not an avowed sayer of good things; nor did he deal, but very sparingly, in anecdote, or in personalities, or in repartee; and he very seldom told a story, or quoted; and never lectured; and though perpetually discussing, almost never disputed; and though joyous, was no great laugh. What then did he do? He did this:—His mind was constantly full of excellent matter; his spirit was always lively; and his heart was never wrong; and the effusion of these produced the charm. He had no exclusive topics. All subjects were welcome; and all found him ready, if not in knowledge, at least in fancy. But literary and moral speculations were, perhaps, his favourite pastures. And in these, as in any region whatever, for nothing came amiss, he ranged freely, under the play of a gay and reasoning imagination; from no desire of applause, but because it gratified his mental activity. Speaking seemed necessary for his existence. The intellectual fountains were so full, that they were always bubbling over, and it would have been painful to restrain them. For a great talker, he was very little of an usurper. Everybody else had full scope, and indeed was encouraged; and he himself, though profuse, was never long at a time; except, perhaps, when giving an account of something of which he was the mere narrator, when his length depended on the thing to be told. Amidst all his fluency of thought, and all his variety of matter, a great part of the delight of his conversation arose from its moral qualities. Though never assuming the office of a teacher, his goodness of feeling was constantly transpiring. No one could take a walk, or pass a day, or an evening, with him, without having all his rational and generous tastes confirmed, and a steadier conviction than before, of the dependence of happiness on kindness and duty. Let him be as bold, and as free, and as incautious, and as hilarious, as he might, no sentiment could escape him that tended to excuse inhumanity or meanness, or that failed to cherish high principles and generous affections. Then the language in which this talent and worth were disclosed! The very words were a delight. Copious and sparkling, they often imparted nearly as much pleasure as the merry or the tender wisdom they conveyed. Those who left him might easily retire without having any particular saying to report, but never without an admiration of mental richness and striking expression. His respect for conversational power made him like the presence of those who possessed it. But this was not at all necessary for his own excitement, for he never uttered a word for display, and was never in better flow than in the ordinary society of those he was attached to, however humble their powers, and although they could give him no aid but by affection and listening. There was so much in his own head and heart, that, in so

far as he was concerned, pouring it out was enjoyment enough. It may appear an odd thing to say, but it is true, that the listener's pleasure was enhanced by the personal littleness of the speaker. A large man could scarcely have thrown off Jeffrey's conversational flowers without exposing himself to ridicule. But the liveliness of the deep thoughts, and the flow of the bright expressions, that animated his talk, seemed so natural and appropriate to the figure that uttered them, that they were heard with something of the delight with which the slenderness of the trembling throat, and the quivering of the wings, make us enjoy the strength and clearness of the notes of a little bird."

Here we must pause:—but not without reminding Lord Cockburn of the omission of an index, or even of a good table of contents, like that in the 'Life of Horner.' In a work with so many names and such various matter, it is very troublesome to hunt for particular passages without the help of an index.—We conclude by congratulating Lord Cockburn on the ability with which his portion of this work is executed. Some of his views we should be inclined to controvert were it here necessary:—and in his second edition he will find it well, we think, to leave out a few passages which, though not personally offensive, savour somewhat of unnecessary private revelation. But on the whole, the clear intellect and manly style of the biographer have added their own harmonious charm to that which he has so successfully produced in the letters of the eminent subject of his biography.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Lena; or, the Silent Woman.* By the Author of 'King's Cope.' 3 vols.—This tale is a perfect maze of incidents; the theme being "love, still love,"—and the principal personages three fair young ladies, two plain and over-educated *ditto*, and several gentlemen of divers qualities of beauty and strangeness. The author may be said to command rather than to affect singularities of character: for Lena, the delicate, truthful, innocent creature who gives her name to the book, is singular in her holiness, her clear and simple sense, and her tenderness.—Cecil, again, the showy, sarcastic, true-hearted, unselfish heroine of the story, is not altogether an every-day compound. A grain more of some of the ingredients that compose her character would have made her utterly detestable. As it is, she is piquant, sympathetic (as the southerners use the epithet);—a more satisfactory heroine, in short, than ninety-nine out of the hundred who bear the title. Laura, the fairy-like coquette—and Louisa and Henrietta, the plain girls crammed with too many accomplishments and too burning a desire to get husbands—are respectively touched with great nicety and slyness. There is character, too, in Uncle Ned, in Lord Hurstmonceaux, and in Basil,—all three, like the ladies whom they support or cross in the dance, having more or less originality.—The dialogue put into the mouths of these speakers (as we think was the case in the writer's former tales) is easy and life-like.—But the grace and value of constructive power seem unknown to the author of 'Lena.'—The persons evoked are flung, as has been said, into a positive maze of incidents which might with no trouble have been spread over double—or contracted within half—the space of the three volumes. We read on more to see what the *dramatis personæ* will say than from any lively curiosity as to what they will do,—since at an early page it becomes evident that the author of 'Lena' holds *Harlequin's* wand, and suppresses, kills, transforms and drives about the puppets with a magisterial and despotic suddenness. Till almost the very last pages anybody seems capable of marrying any other body in the novel; and this not owing to any such artful management of suspense as Miss Austen commanded with such consummate art and fine tact,—but because of the crowding and the dislocation of so many jiltings, surprises, convenient deaths, and inconvenient losses of fortune,—which make us feel as if nothing is safe, and no one

out of harm's way, until the magic five letters FINIS are reached. — One possessing so shrewd an eye, so quick a fancy, and so lively a taste in dialogue as the author of 'Lena' should take more heed of the probability and consistence of the fable on which such good gifts are to be expended.

*Gold in Australia. Caution and Advice to Emigrants.*—A little book of good counsel, given in a very plain unpretending manner. It would seem to be the production of an artisan living on the spot.

*Sleep and Dreams.* By John A. Symonds, M.D.—Here is the publication of two interesting lectures delivered at the Bristol Literary and Philosophical Institution. Dr. Symonds has usefully added a list of the most accessible books which treat on his subject, thus directing the attention of his reader to the best popular sources of information:—a plan which we should be glad to see lecturers adopt more generally when reprinting their discourses.

*The Churchyard Manual. Intended chiefly for Rural Districts.* By W. H. Kelke.—Every man has his humour,—and the humour of Mr. Kelke is the coffin and the tombstone. About styles and epitaphs, Pagan ornaments and Gothic headstones, he gossips as only one with such a love of his subject as makes him forget that all the world is not a grave-yard would venture to do. But his enthusiasm amuses, while the information which he has picked out of various writers informs, the reader. What can be said more for a book whose sole topic is, the arrangement of the externals of a grave!

*How to see the British Museum. In Four Vols.* By W. Blanchard Jerrold.—In this little modest volume, bearing a modest price, young Mr. Jerrold has endeavoured to supply a want long felt by many who have been to the British Museum and by others who have not yet been there. In drawing up his account of what is to be seen by the public north of Mr. Smirke's splendid iron railing, Mr. Jerrold has brought the experience to his task which he derived from his careful endeavour to make the contents of the Crystal Palace "easy" to the common apprehension. Though not exactly in the nature of a handbook, wherein the reader is directed to "observe" and "compare," there is much in this modest "how" that the visitor will find of use to carry to the British Museum with the open page before him. The great merit of the work consists in its being an excellent Introduction to the Museum. The most constant frequenter of its galleries and rooms may learn something useful from these pages. There is no endeavour at an exhibition of archaeological or scientific knowledge,—but a pains-taking purpose to place the information of the author at the service of the reader.—At times, we must add, the matter-of-fact instruction of the work is relieved by touches of humour reminding us very pleasantly of the elder Jerrold. Here is a touch of this sort. The author has been describing the restrictions on visitors in days happily gone by.—"These mean precautions of the last century contrast happily with the enlightened liberty of this. Crowds of all ranks and conditions besiege the doors of the British Museum, especially in holiday times,—yet the skeleton of the elephant is spotless, and the bottled rattlesnakes continue to pickle in peace. The Elgin marbles have suffered no abatement of their marvellous beauties; and the coat of the cameleopard is without a blemish. The Yorkshireman has his unrestrained stare at Sesostris; the undertaker spends his holiday over the mummies, and no official suppresses his professional objections to the coffins. The weaver observes the looms of the olden time: the soldier compares the Indian's blunt instrument with his own keen and deadly bayonet. The poor needlewoman enjoys her laugh at the rude sewing-instruments of barbarous tribes: the stone-mason perhaps compares his tombs with the sarcophagi of ancient masters. No attendant is deputed to dog the heels of five visitors and to watch them with the cold eye of a gaoler; no bell warns the company from one spot to another: all is open—free!"—There are other "hows" in which Mr. Jerrold's talents would be of service; but he must narrow his number of visits,—for in these hard-working times few people

for whom such books as the one before us may be said to be essential can afford to give more than one or two visits even to such a storehouse of the past and the present as the British Museum.

#### CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

*The Hecuba of Euripides; chiefly from the Text of Porson.* By George B. Wheeler, A.B.—A very complete and useful edition of a standard classical work, elementary enough for the higher forms in schools and yet not unworthy to be consulted at college. The name of Porson is in itself a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the text. Valuable extracts from his celebrated preface and Elmsley's review, remarks upon the Greek metre, analyses of the choral odes in this play after the method of Hermann and other scholars, a good life of Euripides compiled from the best ancient and modern authorities—among whom Mr. Grote occupies a very prominent place,—and the criticisms of Müller and Schlegel upon the Hecuba, form altogether an excellent introduction. The notes contain a copious collection of readings, translations of difficult passages, information on points of grammar principally taken from Jelf's translation of Kühner, with an abundance of comments and illustrations, partly original and partly derived from eminent annotators. The type is bold and correct.

*The Return of Ulysses; with a Short Grammar and Vocabulary.* By Paul Hirsch.—One of the greatest difficulties which a youthful student of German has to encounter is, the scarcity of easy and at the same time interesting reading books in that language. Mr. Arnold's 'German Reader,' though excellent in some respects, is too miscellaneous and fragmentary to be entertaining—to say nothing of the insipidity of some of the extracts,—and not sufficiently adapted in its arrangement to the gradual advance of the scholar. The present work is well suited to meet the want which has long been felt. Both the subject and the style are in its favour. The romantic adventures of Ulysses and Telemachus will always be read with interest by the young. Those who have studied Homer will not be sorry to use this familiar version of the story as a means of learning German. It was prepared by Dr. Ernst Kapp, late Professor in the College of Minden, eminent for his success as a teacher; and is remarkable for its simplicity and flowing ease, as well as for its richness in idiom:—qualities, of all others, the most valuable to an English learner. A good practical grammar is prefixed,—and a vocabulary, containing an explanation of all words likely to present any difficulty is to be found at the end of the book. Not only are the printing and general getting up excellent, but the attractiveness of the volume is much increased by twenty-four well-executed woodcuts.

*Herodotus. Book I. Clio.* Translated literally into English Prose, by H. Owgan, L.L.D.—*Herodotus. Book II. Euterpe.* Translated literally into English Prose, by W. Lewers, Esq., Scholar T.C.D.—*The Histories of C. C. Sallust.* Literally translated by H. Owgan, L.L.D.—*M. T. Cicero on Old Age and Friendship.* Literally translated, by W. Lewers.—Four volumes of a series of literal prose translations entitled Kelly's Classical Library. They are published in Dublin,—for the use, we presume, of Trinity College students. Those who cannot get through the wide extent of classical reading prescribed by the college without a crib may perhaps manage to scrape through with the assistance here afforded. General readers, also, who wish to get some idea of what the ancient classical authors wrote, may consult these translations with advantage; but they must not expect to find in them any just representation of the style and character of the originals.

*Homer's Iliad: Books I., VI., XX. and XXIV; with a copious Vocabulary for the Use of Schools and Colleges.* By James Fergusson, M.D.—As an introduction to Homer this book is likely to prove very serviceable. The portions selected are suitable. The text is a revision of Bekker's by Mr. Veitch, whose work on the Irregular Greek Verbs demonstrates his competency as a scholar. In the vocabulary at the end the derivation and

meaning of each word are well explained, and all difficult phrases are appropriately translated.

*Dr. Robinson's Greek Lexicon to the New Testament, condensed for Schools and Students.*—The editor of this compilation has not thought fit to reveal his name, nor does it appear from the preface that he ever received any authority to make such a use as he has of Dr. Robinson's well-known Lexicon. We think the public have a right to be satisfied on these points. At the same time, we have no hesitation in saying that, whoever the editor may be, he has done his work well. Every word occurring in the New Testament is correctly explained and amply illustrated with suitable examples. An excellent idea, not merely of the various shades of meaning which each is capable of bearing, but also of the different combinations into which it enters, may be gathered from the phrases quoted or referred to. All Hebraisms and peculiar constructions are fully exemplified. Great attention is given to the prepositions and particles, which play so important a part in the Greek language. Peculiarities of inflection are stated, and the derivation is explained, generally with undoubted accuracy. We question, however, the propriety of deriving βασιλῶν from βασις; nor can we see much use in giving εἰλεαρ as the root of δειλῶν, without explaining what that root means. The type is clear and varied. A vocabulary is given at the end, by consulting which even those who have but slender acquaintance with Greek grammar may without difficulty parse every word in the Testament.

*Theory and Practice; or, a Progressive, Clear, and Practical Course of the German Language.* By J. N. Vlieland.—The great excellence of this book is indicated by its title. At every step conversational exercises are given, that the student may at once put in practice what he has learnt, and thus be sure to understand and remember it. M. Vlieland has confined himself to the essentials of the grammar, which he has stated with simplicity. Those who are acquainted with Meidinger's 'Grammaire Allemande Pratique,' of which this is in great measure a translation, will need no further information to guide their judgment.

*An Elementary Speaking French Grammar.* By John Loth.—We never yet heard of a grammar without rules. Such, however, is Mr. Loth's description of his book. That there are no rules in it, is true enough; but we dispute his right to call it a grammar, though it contains the rudiments of the accidence at the end. The bulk of the book is composed of vocabularies, conversations in French to be translated, we presume, into English, and conversational exercises in English to be turned into French. How anybody is to do this without a knowledge of rules, we cannot imagine. It is absurd to expect it. Mr. Loth recommends the frequent reading of the French conversations aloud with the teacher in order to familiarize the learner with the sounds; but very little good can be done by this parrot-like process, unless the meaning is thoroughly understood,—and this is impossible without a knowledge of grammatical rules. The master may, by frequently repeating the translation in the hearing of his pupils, at last get them to know the meaning of some few phrases and sentences. Still, he will never enable them to speak French well on this "new, easy, and certain plan for speaking French fluently in three months." It is necessary to exercise the eye and the mind as well as the ear.—The English exercises here given contain many un-English expressions.

*The Genius of the French Language.* By H. Holt.—English exercises containing colloquial and idiomatic expressions, to be translated into French, form the substance of this work. Curiously enough, twenty-four lessons on the syntax of the French language are put at the end instead of the beginning. Mr. Holt strongly denounces the practice of confining learners to what he calls "the mechanism of the language,"—by which he means the ordinary syntactical rules; and insists on directing their attention to the idiom or "genius of the language." But, surely they must have some knowledge of syntax, declension, and conjugation before they can at all comprehend the true force

of colloquial or idiomatic phrases. As a companion to a grammar, this book is calculated to be useful. The idioms explained and exemplified are such as frequently occur in conversation,—and, what is a rare excellence in books of this kind, the English is thoroughly genuine and pure.

*Hints on Arithmetic, addressed to a Young Governess.* By Lady Verney.—A sixpenny little book of much higher merit than pretension; containing not merely lucid explanations of arithmetical rules generally not at all understood, but also valuable directions for the guidance of teachers.

#### BOOKS OF VERSE.

*Hours and Days.* By Thomas Burbidge.—Mr. Burbidge has one of those small household harps which make a pleasant enough music in the ears of friends,—but are unwise to challenge the great public. They are very difficult to characterize by the critic who would not be ungenerous and must be just. Perhaps the difficulty is best solved by giving a specimen:—which we do,—premising merely that it is one which would hardly have been written had not Wordsworth set the pattern when he commemorated

Little Barbara Lethwaite, child of beauty rare,  
in his ballad of 'The Pet Lamb.'

*The Sprig of Mignonette.*

This little sprig of mignonette, which in my hand I hold,  
Grew high upon the mountain where the wind was bleak and cold;

No maiden ever watered it, nor watched it day by day,  
For where it grew were only rock and stormy clouds at play.

\* \* \*

So rapidly and recklessly, and heartless as a wind,  
As down the steep I glided, I heard a voice behind;  
A little voice, but sweet and soft as ever I heard yet—  
And, turning, saw a little Girl, with a sprig of mignonette.

A simple message bore the Child. Her "buon passaggio" said,

Her little flower presented, she hung her blameless head;  
She hung her head as if ashamed of that which she had done—

That she, to greet a stranger, so far from home had run.

Perhaps she was not very fair, yet her delightful voice  
Lent beauty to her face, and made the very eyes rejoice;  
Yet if she were not fair indeed, I know not by what art  
She has procured that I should put her face into my heart.

How'er that be, the little Child, and this sweet flower she bore,

Wrought something in my spirit which I had not known before;

And all my soul with tenderness was clothed, and joy serene,  
As when a naked tree breaks forth into his vernal green.

—One day, perhaps, Mr. Burbidge will own that he might have selected a better model from Wordsworth's poems than a ballad which stands, as it were, on the very verge of that debatable ground where simplicity and silliness are one.

*An Essay on the Physiology of the Sense of Feeling; as Illustrative of the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty, in the Gift of the Senses to Man.* By the Rev. Richard Brudenell Exton, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon.—This poem by the Earl of Clarendon in Domestic Chaplain presents one of those cases in which an extract is indispensable,—if anything is to be said about it at all. No one could possibly convey any notion of the Rev. Mr. Exton's Muse but herself. If our readers admire "dim oracles" like the following, they will know where to find more of them:—but for ourselves, were Mr. Exton a Romish priest, we should say the reading of his book might be prescribed as a penance.—

FEELING (and not involuntarily peers  
Within the dark abyss of Gehenna,  
There to ruminate, with sympathetic  
Sadness, o'er the pangs by obdurate souls  
Sustain'd)—themselves self-torturing beneath  
The goad by Memory pointed at the wounds  
Of disregarded Conscience; when in life  
She held the mirror to th' averted eye,  
Premonitory of their present throes.  
The quicken'd Sense,—participating  
In the love that prompted once th' unripen  
Conqueror of Death and Hell to visit  
Spirits in their prison-house, there to preach  
The tidings of redemption,—oft intrudes  
Unseen, to muse upon the moments lost,  
"The fair occasions gone for ever by,"  
When they who now repentant, but in vain,  
Bewail their fatal blindness, self-imposed,  
That seeing they might see, and not perceive;  
And hearing, took no thought what they heard.  
Hence FEELING prompts the Christian brother on  
To work and labour in the field of love:

Ner needs he often to employ his thoughts  
Discursive among scenes of suffering  
As yet but dimly shadow'd. Earth's penal  
Settlement (probationary too  
Of Man's yet hopeful nature) still abounds  
In poisonous herbs and bitter fruits, the growth  
Of seeds wide scatter'd by the primal curse.  
The thorns and briars springing in his path  
Impede not his salacious gaze towards  
The interdicted tree, although in mercy  
Shewn, to warn him he is mortal; 't'indict  
Upon his spirit, or his frame, co-sensitive,  
The passing pangs design'd to wake reflection.  
(And Love divine, as manifest in stripes  
Medicinal as in smiles of pardoning grace,  
Directs, controuls, subdues, by Man's unconscious  
Agency, the erratic course of Man.)  
Affliction rouses sympathy in breasts  
Not all impervious to the strong appeal—  
Behold thy Brother! FEARING, if dormant  
Till the arrow strike its nerve perceptive,  
Then springs forth, and gazing on the prostrate  
Sufferer, administers the balm best  
Suited to the festering wound:—be it  
Of Penury's dull but oft-returning throes;  
Or Sickness's doubtful and still threatening frown;  
Or pierced Aetion's keenest pang, as o'er  
The loved insensate form it bends, in mute  
Despondency; or the dread portraiture  
Of humbled pride, now agonized with thoughts  
Of deep offences past, of woes to come,  
Retributive of God's neglected Laws,  
Well known, but scornfully repudiated  
As things of nought!

—We have put "Books of Verse," instead of  
"Books of Poetry," at the head of this section of  
our Library Table, under an idea that we thereby  
secured latitude enough in the descending direc-  
tion to include all probable examples. Our readers  
will see, however, how difficult it is to get a title  
sufficiently comprehensive when seeking to class  
the multitudes who appeal to posterity in the name  
of the Muse. It is clear that the above lines have  
not properly their place under any general heading  
which has *verse* as one of its postulates.

*The Beauties of Nature, and how far they transcend those of Art, in Landscape Gardening.* By James Sinclair.—"The object of the following poem," says Mr. Sinclair, "is to introduce a new era in the art of landscape gardening." He takes up his parable against parallel lines "either in the shape of roads, flower-borders, grass, or gravel-walk," and—

"Speaks the more confidently on the subject of Nature's multifarious ways of distributing her trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, rocks, &c.; and of man's efforts to do the same in his way—from his having not only seen how such is done in England and Scotland, but also on the mountains and plains of Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Tartary, South Russia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia; and by the cities of Constantinople, Odessa, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Potsdam, Magdeburgh, Hanover, Cologne, Brussels, Paris, &c. If he can now make but one step towards the beautifying of some of our English residences, by planting trees, raising mounds, making roads, lawns, or shrubberies—or by pointing out some of the beauties found in Natural Landscape, and how far they transcend those of art—he will feel highly gratified."

—A stranger production than the one into which the above preface ushers us is hardly within our experience. But we will let the author talk of "botany and grass" for himself.—

Some men do cram each corner full of trees,  
And some do circles and fair ovals spread  
Around their homes, filled with what does them please:  
Just at the moment when those beds are made,  
Or what at the same moment then did fill the head,  
And too the heart, with beauty and with grace,  
They often plant, and spare not every mead  
That does spread round their homes, and make the face  
Of each estate quite altered here, from what it was.

Some make a spreading lawn and do it fill  
Not here with beauty, but with various kinds  
Of fruit trees, that from them do here distil  
Fair fruits, that often gladden here the minds  
Of tender youth, as each its treasure sends;  
And all this is too good, but then the place  
Where fruits should glow, it is not where there stands  
The mansion fair that rises up with grace;  
But in the fields, they ought to find a resting place.

Some do again fill up their lawns with flowers,  
And every bed contains too many kinds;  
And some have avenues up to their doors,  
And some are unto the winds;  
And others have fair seats there for their friends—  
And all those things are good, each in its place:  
There is a time that shade and shelter tends  
To make here healthy, and likewise,  
More places that unsheltered are, here best always.

Some folks do also cram too, round their doors  
Fair groups of flowering plants in pots and tubs;  
And some do statues place, where often towers  
Each deity of old among their favorite bowers:  
And some do have their trees to grow like spires—  
And some do clip them into figures too  
Of various kinds, to startle unawares  
The pilgrim that there wanders to and fro  
Among the gardens that with beauty glow.

—That is enough, we dare say, to show our readers, once more, the eccentricities—not to be profane, and say absurdities—to which a critic's "Library Table" introduces him. Mr. Sinclair may be an excellent landscape gardener, for aught we know;—but if he imagines that he has got the Muse for one of his assistants he has been imposed on by a false character.

#### MEDICAL BOOKS.

*Sketches of Brazil, including new Views of Tropical and European Fever.* By Robert Dundas, M.D.—Although fever stands out as one of the most prominent diseases that carry man to an untimely grave, and has been described by every medical writer since the time of Hippocrates—its causes, nature and treatment are still but little understood. Vast, indeed, is the extent of medical literature that has been devoted to the subject. Still, the questions of the identity of one form of fever with another, the causes of their origin, their contagiousness and their treatment, are as far from being settled as ever. As more accurate research is made, and the phenomena of this disease are viewed by the light of modern science,—the more difficult do these problems appear and the farther off seems the desired goal. But much has been recently done by the labours of Louis Cormack, W. Jenner, and others, who, by accumulating facts independent of theory, have gone far towards elucidating the difficulties that surround inquiry into the nature of fever. As an important contribution to this field of inquiry we must add this work by Dr. Dundas. It is the production of a man of accurate observation and sound thought; and although some of his conclusions differ from those of previous writers, they claim consideration. The points of most interest to the medical practitioner are—the denial of the malarious origin of intermittent and other forms of fever—and the recommendation of the treatment of all fevers with large doses of quinine frequently repeated. There is also much matter of general interest in the remarks on fevers of various climates,—the result of personal observation.

*Varicose Veins and Varicose Ulcers.* By T. W. Nunn.—The diseases investigated by the author of this little volume are very common and very troublesome. Not often leading to fatal results,—they have become too much neglected by pathologists. Impressed with the necessity of further investigation, Mr. Nunn has made these conditions of the system his special study. Both in the investigation of the pathological states and in suggestions for treatment he seems to us to have exercised a sound judgment,—and his remarks cannot fail to be of service to those engaged in the treatment of these diseases.

*Cheltenham and its Resources.* By Edwin Lee.—This work is devoted to the mineral water of Cheltenham—and is the result of a prize offered by that town for the best essay on the subject. We are not surprised to find Mr. Lee the successful competitor,—as he has previously devoted his attention to the subject of mineral waters with great effect. Although mineral springs possess no compounds that cannot be imitated by the chemist, yet the treatment of disease by natural springs is found to be much more efficacious than that by artificial waters. As long as the air, the society, the regularity, the food, the exercise of a watering-place are better than those of a sick person's home—so long will mineral springs be had recourse to, and so long will books like this by Mr. Lee be consulted with advantage both by those who recommend and by those who use them.

*Half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences.* July to December, 1851.—This very valuable medical serial continues to be conducted with the same judgment and care that distinguished its commencement. It reflects great credit on Dr. Ranking and his coadjutors.

*Physiological Researches.* By Sir Benjamin C. Brodie.—The early career of Sir Benjamin Brodie was distinguished by his devotion to science; and his observations on the causes of animal heat, and on the action of poisons on the brain, laid the foundation for the researches which have recently been so satisfactorily made in these departments of physiological inquiry. In the midst of the pressing demands of a laborious professional life, Sir Benjamin has found time to think of his first love;—and here, in a small octavo volume, with additional notes and observations, are the old essays published first in the 'Philosophical Transactions' forty years ago. Many inquirers in this branch of science will be glad to possess these papers for reference,—whilst others have thus given them for the first time the power of studying the original observations for themselves.

*On the Nature and Treatment of the Diseases of the Heart.* By James Wardrop, M.D.—This work originally appeared in the pages of a medical contemporary;—and as the expression of the views of a man who has long held a prominent position in his profession, it will be valued by his medical brethren.

*Elementary Anatomy and Physiology.* By William Lovett.—We have many elementary treatises on anatomy and physiology,—but few or none intended for general instruction. If there be one subject of more importance than another for man to know in order to secure his happiness on earth, it is that of the structure and function of his body. It should form a subject of instruction in every school; and no person should be allowed to teach who is not competent to explain to boys and girls the known functions of their own principal organs. As a guide to such instruction Mr. Lovett's book will be found very useful. It consists of diagrams which are sufficiently accurate, with descriptions and questions:—and is precisely such a book as the general tutor will find of value in acquiring and imparting this kind of knowledge.

*The Stomach and its Difficulties.* By Sir James Eyre.—We took up Sir James Eyre's brochure somewhat in anger:—the dignity of the profession we felt to be in some degree compromised by its title. The stomach, too, after the half-century of cant and prose which we have had about it, from the time of Abernethy's constitutional treatment down to that of Paris's principles of dietetics, seemed a stale subject. We should have been more tolerant of the brain—the heart—the skin—or the kidneys. It is a fact that has been demonstrated most clearly within the last ten years that man is not like the monad, all stomach,—that the stomach is not the only subject of science in the system. The "march of intellect" has demonstrated even to port-drinking farmers and hunting squires that they have brains, which are somewhat affected by the intellectual development of the age. But we have read the Doctor's book,—and must confess to a good deal of amusement and instruction. It is certainly innocent of microscopic demonstrations and of all forms of chemical equations, which we have lately come to regard as almost necessary for a medical dissertation;—but then, to make up for this, it is full of good sound practical sense, and contains not a little fun. It is a book not for the study, but for the railway and steamboat,—and well worthy of perusal by persons who are beginning to feel that good fortune is not all prosperity and that good health is better than good living. Neither are the Doctor's prescriptions severe or absurd. He gives no directions for pumping on his patients,—and exhibits no taint of that delusion which substitutes imaginary infinitesimal doses for the remedies that science and experience point out as best adapted for disease.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adorno's Introduction to the Harmony of the Universe, 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
Andrews's Copious Latin-English Lexicon, new edit. 7vo. 9s. 6d.  
Arnold's (Rev. T. K.) Historie Antiquae Epitome, 8th edit. 4s. 6d.  
Bodger's (Rev. G. P.) Nestorian, and their Rituals. 2 vols. 8vo. 20s.  
Baronius (The) Hall's, &c. of England, 2 vols. imp. 4to. 32s. 12s.  
Bickersteth's (Rev. E.) Memoir, by Birks, 3rd edit. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.  
Blackie's Commercial Handbook, 4mo. 1s. 6d.  
Blake (Admiral), by Hepworth Dixon, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
Blunk's Sermons before University of Cambridge, 1851, 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Bookcase, 'Kilbi's Panorama of St. Petersburg,' post 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Briggs's (J.) History of Melbourne, Derby, 2nd edit. 7vo. 9s. 7s. 6d.  
Brown's (J.) Concordance to Holy Scriptures, 8mo. 1s. 6d.  
Coccius's Musical Miscellany, Vol. 1, 4to. 1s. 6d. and 2s.  
De Fivas (V.) French Grammar, 12th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. 6d.  
De Lamartine's Restoration of Monarchy in France, Vol. 2, 8s. 6d.

Demsey's Work on Bridges, 3rd and 4th series, 31s. 6d. each.  
 Eadie (J. D. D.) Lectures on the Bible, 2nd edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 Elementary Course of Mathematics, Vol. 2, roy. 8vo. 18s. cl.  
 Ferrar (N.) Life, 1c. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Gage (F. M. A.) Education in England, &c. sq. 12mo. 1s. 8d.  
 Gage's Handbook of Practical Gardening, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5s. 6d.  
 Gordon's Handbook for Medical Officers in India, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
 Haywood (C.) Letters to Farmers, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Haywood (J.) Tables for Calculating Outtings, &c. 8vo. 2s. cl.  
 Hird (W. G.) Dictionary of Scripture Names, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2s.  
 Holland (H. M. D.) Chapters on Mental Physiology, 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
 Houghton's Mercantile Tables, new edit. by J. Aspin, 8vo. 21s. 6d.  
 Hughes (W.) Manual of British Geography, 1c. 8vo. 2s. cl.  
 Hughes (W.) Prayers, Hymns, and Poems, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.  
 Key (T. H.) Short Latin Grammar, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
 Kingmill (J. M. A.) Prisons and Prisoners, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.  
 Leveux (Francis M.) Gentle Influence, 18mo. 1s. cl.  
 Lily (The of St. Paul's), a Romance, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.  
 Lipscomb (Rev. H. C.) History of St. Paul's Church, 8vo. 6d. cl.  
 Literature of Working Men, Vol. 2, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 London and Provincial Assurance Directory for 1832, 8vo. 2s. cl.  
 Longfellow's Poetical Works, illust. new edit. 8vo. 21s. cl. gilt.  
 Lormer (Rev. P.) History of Religion Exemplified, 1c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
 O'Connell, The Method of Divine Government, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.  
 Magazine of Science, Vol. 14, 1832, 8vo. 12s. cl.  
 Morely's The Analysis of Sentences Explained, 1c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 Naturalist (The) Vol. 1, royal 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.  
 Parbury (Sir W.) Buenos Ayres, 2nd edit. enlarged, 14s. cl.  
 Parbury (Sir W.) James's Agincourt, 12mo. 1s. 6d. bds.  
 Parbury's Nourishment of the Italian Language, 1c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
 Parbury (J.) Grammar of the Italian Language, 1c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
 Railway Railway, 'Crow's Night-side of Nature,' 3 vols. 18mo. 2s.  
 Reeds (A. B.) Claret and Oliver, 1c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
 Reflections on the Life of St. Christ, new edit. 7s. cl.  
 Reid (Dr.) Life, by G. Wilson, M.D. 8vo. 2s. cl.  
 Roberts (H. A.) Forest Thoughts, First series, 12mo. 4s. cl.  
 Roberts (H. A.) Short History of the Christian Church, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Scotland's Standard Novels, 'Jane Sinclair,' &c. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Simpson (The) for Fathers, by T. Gwynne, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
 Simpson's Lectures on the Christian Soul, trans. 1c. 8vo. 6s. cl.  
 Stanley's (Bishop) Memoirs, by his Son, 2nd edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
 Strickland (A.) Lives of the Queens of England, Vol. 7, 8vo. 12s.  
 Students (The) Wife, by Mrs. M. Daniels, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.  
 Thoughts on Science, Subjects, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Thurlow's (S.) Land Surveyor's Ready Reckoner, new edit. 2s. 6d.  
 Traveller's Library, 'Carle's (Earl of) Lectures and Addresses,' sq. 12mo. 1s.  
 Travers (B. Jun.) Observations in Surgery, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
 Wilmshurst (Rev. A. T.) Sermons, 8vo. 3s. cl.  
 Wyllie (W. M.) Fairfield Graves, 4to. 10s. 6d. bds.  
 Zolchek's (H.) Labour Stands on Golden Feet, 18mo. 2s. cl.

#### EARLY MANUSCRIPT EDITIONS OF THE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE.

ALTHOUGH I produced my copy of the folio of 1632 before a full assembly of the Council of the Shakespeare Society, and at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, I am informed—and can readily believe—that many members of the latter either had not an opportunity of examining it at all, or were able only to examine it so hastily that they wish to be allowed to inspect it again, under more favourable circumstances. I can have no hesitation in complying; because my desire is, that all who are interested should be gratified as far as possible, and enjoy the means of judging for themselves of the value and curiosity of the book. Therefore, if any of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries will do me the favour to meet me in the Library at Somerset House on Friday next, between the hours of 12 and 2, I shall have great pleasure in showing the volume to them. I need hardly add, that as the book is old and in a bad state of preservation, it will be necessary to be careful and cautious in handling it,—particularly as not a few of the emendations in the text are on the outer margins of the leaves. It must also be distinctly understood that no gentleman is at liberty to make memoranda, or in any way to give publicity to the notes or changes which he may inspect.

I have already mentioned, that this corrected copy of the folio of 1632 unfortunately did not come into my hands until some years after I had completed and published my edition of the works of our great dramatist. In that edition, I proceeded on the principle of adhering scrupulously to the text of the ancient printed copies wherever it was possible to extract a meaning from it; and I ought perhaps to say here, that my corrected folio of 1632 does not remove by any means all the difficulties of particular passages. Some it passes over, and others it erases,—although it alters and explains a great number of them. I have already given a variety of instances in former communications; but in consequence of a letter to which I have replied only this morning, I am tempted to add another,—and thus still farther to establish how incorrectly the first folio (followed by the second) of 1623 was printed, notwithstanding I am convinced that it was at least as well done as any book of the kind of that age, with one exception. It is taken from 'Coriolanus,' act iii. sc. 1, where the hero is vehemently arguing against the fitness of giving corn to the lower orders out of the public store-houses, and contending that they did not deserve it. As I am pointing out an indisput-

able error in my own edition, I may be allowed in the first place to quote from it. Coriolanus says—

Th' accusation

Which they have often made against the senate,  
 All cause unborn, could never be the native  
 Of our so frank donation. Well, what then?  
 How shall this bosom multiplied digest

The senate's courtesy? Vol. vi. p. 202.

—Reading the passage now, with the new light which I possess, it may seem surprising how I, and all others before me, could permit such nonsense to stand, under the belief that Shakespeare wrote it. How intelligibly and how naturally the extract reads in my corrected folio of 1632—only bearing in mind that the old word "bisson," used elsewhere in this very play and in the same sense, means blind.—

Th' accusation

Which they have often made against the senate,  
 All cause unborn, could never be the motive  
 Of our so frank donation. Well, what then?  
 How shall this bosom multitude digest

The senate's courtesy?

—Surely nothing can be more self-evident than the propriety and necessity of this emendation, although until now it has never been suggested, and "native" and "bosom multiplied" have been everlastingly repeated as the real language of our great dramatist. One point is, I think, quite certain—that the old corrupt text will never henceforward be imputed to him again.

Maldenhead.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

In the passage above quoted, we see that "bisson" was misprinted in the folios *bosom*; and in the other instance in which the word occurs in 'Coriolanus' it is misprinted *becom* (act 2, sc. 1). But Theobald in that place saw and corrected the blunder.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THREE or four closely-packed sea-chests of assorted papers containing what was called 'The Porter Correspondence'—that is, the Diaries of Sir Robert Ker Porter and the Letters addressed to his sisters Jane and Anna Maria Porter—were sold on Saturday last by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, in fourteen lots, for 115l. 1s. 6d. Never, we believe, has been seen before in an auction-room such a confused mass of Correspondence,—such a formidable task of unfolding and still more formidable (if possible) of reading. And yet we, the attendants at the sale, were informed that the papers had been looked over for the purpose of auction; Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson wisely declining to be the means of knocking down the secret diaries of a valetudinarian old knight, and the secret correspondence of two old and unmarried authoresses, without some withdrawal of the more private papers. The Herculean labour of dipping into every letter in these huge sea-chests so as to withdraw the more private papers was undertaken by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson; and the mass for sale was diminished, it is said, by a goodly load of paper fitter for the fire (though in no way derogatory to the character of the parties concerned) than for the shelves of the collector or even the hands of the butlerman. It is difficult to imagine how such a heap of assorted Correspondence could be sent for sale, otherwise than by legal seizure or by remission greatly to be deplored of executors. The Porter Correspondents have something to dread. The mass catalogued for sale included ninety letters from Mr. N. P. Willis, and "sixty-three long and highly interesting letters from Miss Agnes Strickland, the accomplished authoress."—The latter were, however, withdrawn; and what 'Miss Agnes' wrote to 'Miss Jane' has for the present escaped the sneers of the idler and the clutches of the autograph collector.—It is, indeed, high time to be careful of what we write to a lady friend who will keep our letters; and Mr. Willis's fate and Miss Strickland's escape may be read as useful lessons to gossiping correspondents and careless executors.

The removal of the ornamental manufactures purchased at the Exhibition has taken place during the week to the rooms at Marlborough House which have been lent to the Department of Practical Art. The three principal apartments facing the south on the first floor have been appropriated to the reception of this beginning of a Museum of Deco-

native Manufactures:—to which we hear several presents have already been made.

Letters have been received by the Hudson's Bay Company announcing the return of Dr. Rae from his expedition to Victoria Land.—The farthest point reached was 70° 30' north latitude, 101° west longitude,—being about eighty miles west of the magnetic pole.—There Dr. Rae was arrested by ice for nearly a fortnight; and despairing of being able to make further progress, he commenced his journey homewards on the 19th of August.—On his way to the Coppermine River, two pieces of wood, the one oak, the other pine, were picked up. The former appeared to be a stanchion, in the upper end of which there had been a hole, through which a chain had evidently been passed. The piece of pine looked like the butt end of a small flagstaff,—and in Dr. Rae's opinion had certainly belonged to one of Her Majesty's ships, as there were a piece of line and two copper tacks attached to it, all of which bore the Government mark. If the very decisive traces of Sir John Franklin had not been found within Wellington Channel, denoting his passage that way, these relics would have undoubtedly possessed great importance; for it was always considered highly probable, before the first winter quarters of the missing Expedition were discovered, that the crews of the ice-bound ships, or at least a portion of them, might strike for the north coast of America across Victoria or Wollaston Land,—and it was on this supposition that Dr. Rae's Expeditions were projected.—Dr. Rae is now on his way to England, and purposes bringing the line, tacks, and portions of the wood with him, which will be examined at the Admiralty by the proper official authorities.—It is almost unnecessary to add that no intelligence whatever was gleaned of Franklin or his companions having passed through the country traversed by Dr. Rae.

Sir Frederick Madden, the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, has addressed a letter to a weekly contemporary strongly condemnatory, it is said by that contemporary, of our first article on the Shelley and Byron forgeries. Of the contents of Sir Frederick's letter beyond its general condemnation of ourselves we are not informed; for our contemporary, has, he tells us, studiously abstained from sending it to the printer. Why should Sir Frederick throw himself into the story of the forgeries? Is he the champion of Mr. White? Does he believe the letters to be genuine? Our contemporary has been, we cannot help thinking, somewhat unkind to the angry knight who has no reason on earth to quarrel with us that we can divine. The exact contrary seems to us to be the case. In the very article "condemned" by the Keeper we went somewhat out of our way to pay him a compliment. How Sir Frederick has contrived to torture that compliment into a cause of offence we have no means of judging unless we saw his letter. That haste of temper which Mr. Panizzi ascribed to Sir Frederick Madden before the late Museum Commission must surely have been at work when he wounded himself against a proposition which had been spread by us for his express comfort and delectation.—We hope it was not from Sir Frederick's letter that our contemporary derived his fact which he parades against us—that Curll lost his ears in the pillory. Curll, were he alive, might institute an action for defamation against our contemporary—and bring his ears (in their natural place) into court. Pope's antagonist *was* in the pillory, it is true,—but he did not lose his ears. A man may be sentenced to Newgate,—but it does not follow as a consequence that he must be hanged.

The Committee appointed by the Society of Arts to frame a course of action with a view to carrying into effect the proposals of Mr. Chester for a union of all the literary and scientific Institutes, have commenced operations. They have addressed a letter and a set of queries to the secretary of every institution in the country—the latter framed so as to elicit information on the chief points of interest in the projected scheme, but in no way binding the respondents to adhere to any part of their policy. They ask for a return, from each of the total number of members,—an answer as to

whether the general idea of Mr. Chester's letters meets with approval,—and, if so, what advantages the particular institution would hope to obtain from union,—what number and kind of lectures each would wish to have provided,—and what each could afford to pay for such lectures? There are two or three subsidiary queries,—such as, whether it would be desired to establish a drawing or modelling school in connexion with the institution—and whether it is desired, should it appear feasible, that a local exhibition of useful inventions should be held in it occasionally? The nature of the replies which shall be obtained to these queries will in a great measure determine the policy to be adopted by the Council of the Society of Arts. But it is also in contemplation to hold a conference of the representatives of all such institutions as shall choose to send them, in London, soon after Easter,—when opinions can be compared and plans discussed with greater chances of a practical result.

The recent police case in which the interests of the National Library had to be maintained against certain members of "the trade"—though doubtless unpleasant to the parties concerned—will not be without its use. From the tenor of letters received from correspondents—who desire to have our opinion on the subject—it would appear that a feeling of indignation exists in regard to it which we can scarcely think justified by the facts. The claim for five copies of every book published is a tax—and like every other tax it will generally seem harsh to the person on whom it presses. But what profession is not taxed? Authors are possibly taxed higher in proportion than any other class,—for not only have they to bear their share of the general burdens of the State, but the whole mass of their raw materials are taxed, from their ink and paper to their advertisements. When they start in trade, publishers know that it is a condition of their business to comply with the statute by sending in the copies claimed by the State. The obligation cannot be denied and ought not to be evaded. Mr. Panizzi is therefore right in the principle which he asserted in the police court—that it is not his duty to warn booksellers of their omissions.—But there are exceptions to all rules;—and in the case of Mr. Sowerby, it seems equally clear to us that Mr. Panizzi was wanting in courtesy and consideration after the satisfactory explanation given, and the request previously made for a return of the missing parts of the work to enable Mr. Sowerby to supply them. Mr. Sowerby had no wish evidently to defraud the Library of its copy—and, therefore, protection of the interests of the national collection was not needed in this case as against him. We do not assert that those who maintain that the Museum authorities, before taking the extreme step of calling a man into a police court, should warn him of his neglect—as would be done by the Stamp Office under the like circumstances—take an illogical view of the matter:—for the tax is of a similar nature in both cases. But we think it would be found inconvenient were the same rule to be adopted at the Museum. Such a rule would throw the entire trouble and expense of collecting the works published on the librarians—would be likely to occasion immense *lacune* in the Library—and therefore would have a bad effect on literature itself. But then, in proportion to the despotic nature of the rule should be the mildness of its administration. Severe laws need be seldom carried into effect in all their rigour,—especially where the intention to evade them cannot be made clearly manifest.

On Monday in last week, the members of the Institute of British Architects met in Westminster Abbey, to examine the royal tombs, preparatory to a renewal of the discussion on their present state and suggested restoration. Every facility was afforded by the authorities for a careful examination not only of the particular monuments in question, but of the whole of the church and its appendages; and Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect to the Dean and Chapter, conducted a very numerous party to all the points of interest. The interesting marble and glass mosaics in the pavements and tombs of the thirteenth century were the

chief objects of attraction; and the Shrine of Edward the Confessor was examined with great attention. Mr. Scott has recently cleared out a part of the monument of Queen Philippa, against which the chantry of Henry the Fifth had been built,—bringing into view some of the exquisite shrine-work and statuettes which originally adorned the whole of the sides of the tomb. Some very curious remains of the monastic buildings of the time of the Confessor were inspected in and near the cloisters; and a visit to the triforium was peculiarly gratifying, from the beautiful vistas and effects of light and shade which are obtained in that situation. Prof. Donaldson accompanied the party, and enforced the views already enunciated by him in his paper on the royal monuments.

A Correspondent points out to us that the recent changes in the hours of admittance to the British Museum, which we mentioned last week, are intended to apply to the Reading-room as well as to the general collections, and that this will be inconvenient to students. He contends that "the regulations which may be proper for the general public are not applicable to the frequenters of the Reading-room. The hours of admission to the Reading-room are not nearly so long as they ought to be and might be with proper arrangement. It is in the evening particularly that the Reading-room would be useful to great numbers of students who cannot attend in the day-time. If the reading-rooms of private Societies, such as the London Institution, can be kept open till 10 at night, why not a public Library like the British Museum? It is a mere question of gas-light properly conducted and a relay of attendants."

For some time past the popular mystery has been, the 'Railway Guide.' What the Sphinx was to the ancients *Bradshaw* has been to the moderns—an effective puzzle. When the iron ways were confined to a few trunk lines, the guide-book was simple enough; but as the branches increased, as loops were formed and cross-cuts were made—the mystery grew, and the names of the railways no longer indicated their extent or even their direction. Our railway nomenclature is certainly not happy. What ideas are conveyed—as to either length of line, termini, local position, or affluents—by such designations as "Grand Junction" and "Caledonian"? Where does the "Oldham Alliance" take a man to? What is the use of a "Yorkshire and Lancashire" that goes neither to York nor to Lancaster? These and other anomalies have tended to confuse the guide-books, until few besides habitual travellers know exactly where to find the information of which they may be in search,—and consequently "Bradshaw" had fallen into disuse, if not into discredit, with the casual public. But necessity "sharpeneth the wit as well as the appetite," and the proprietors have hit on a contrivance equally simple and effective for removing the inconvenience hitherto felt. They now print on the map in red letters a reference to the page on which information respecting a particular town should be sought. This is a real improvement,—and will probably once more make "Bradshaw" popular.

Marshal Marmont, the last of Napoleon's Duke Marshals—and one whose fate was strangely mixed up with the after-storms that blew over the grave of the empire—is said to have occupied the latter years of his life of exile in preparing his *Memoirs* for posthumous publication.

Letters from Russia announce the death, at the age of sixty, of Lieut.-General Seddeler of the Imperial army—author of 'The Military Encyclopedia.'

We learn by the New York journals that a meeting has been held in that city for the purpose of inaugurating a subscription towards the Cooper monument. Mr. Webster presided,—Mr. Bryant delivered a discourse on "the Life and Genius" of the romancer,—Washington Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Dr. Bethune and Mr. G. P. R. James made speeches,—and a great number of American celebrities, including Messrs. Prescott, Longfellow, Hawthorne and Dana, sent letters of adhesion and certificate. The meeting went off with enthusiasm, and the proposed memorial—a statue, we believe, to be erected in one of the public squares—is not

likely to fail for want of funds, if the applause of the night may be taken as any index to the liberality of the morn.

It is desirable that we should be kept informed in this country of the proceedings of a reactionary party on the Continent who seem bent on nothing less than the gradual obliteration of no small part of the progress which has been made since the sixteenth century. Since the commencement of the year, two journals of more or less repute in Paris—the *Univers*, and the *Moniteur Industriel*—have given a distinguished place to a series of papers by a writer who signs himself M. Coquille, intended to persuade the Government to enter on a crusade against the political economists. We dare say, the present French Government is quite sufficiently disposed to activity of that kind without especial exhortation:—but that is not the question. With the theology or the politics, properly so called, of the two journals in question, our columns have no concern;—so long as they confine themselves to their proper sphere, they remain beyond the circle of our cognizance. But when a conspiracy is carried on by them against the progress of knowledge and the privilege of free scientific inquiry, silence is no longer justifiable. M. Coquille has undertaken—we should think somewhat rashly—to refute Adam Smith and his most distinguished followers,—and he is quite welcome to do this to the best of his ability. So long as the warfare is confined to argument, we raise not a word of objection. Why should we, when M. Coquille is on one side and Adam Smith and his choicest disciples on the other?—But M. Coquille is not quite so impartial. He clamours in the name of his party for the abolition of the public professorships of political economy in France—for the interdiction by public authority of the whole science as a branch of human knowledge. To be sure, this call for the interference of authority is perhaps the very best answer that M. Coquille could give to his own preposterous objections. He finds the process of argumentative extermination too slow,—and he wants to quicken it. That must not be permitted. We observe, therefore, with pleasure, that the *Journal des Débats* has hastened to protest in the most emphatic manner against the new barbarism set up by the *Univers*.—and we must take care on this side of the Channel that the resources of our own free press are not forgotten in helping to put down at once these subtle advances of a dark and persecuting school not without its organized propaganda in every country in Europe.

#### BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAUL MALL.

The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, incorporated by Royal Charter.—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN from 9 A.M. until dusk.—Admission, 1s. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

#### PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PREVENTION OF FORGERY.—A LECTURE, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Giras & Appel's PATENT PAPER for the prevention of Piracy and Forgery, by the ANASTATIC PROCESS.—DURING LENT, A LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY, illustrated by beautiful Diagrams, will be delivered by Dr. Hachhofer, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.—The CELEBRATED VOCALIST ERNEST DE FIEBER, who sings in thirty-six Foreign National Diapasons, will appear for the first time in England in his New Musical Divertissement, 'The Illustrated Crystal Palace,' on Monday, the 27th inst., and continue each Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock, in which he will introduce twenty National Melodies in twenty different Foreign Dialects.—A DESCRIPTION, by Mr. Cripps, of the various kinds of MUSKETS, RIFLES, &c.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

A NEW EDITION OF THE CATALOGUE.

#### SCIENTIFIC

##### SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 10.—W. Hopkins, Esq. President, in the chair.—The following communications were read.—'On the Upper Tertiaries at Copford, Essex.' By J. Brown, Esq.—'On a Reversed Fault at Lewisham, Kent.' By the Rev. H. M. de la Condamine.—'Notes on St. Helena.' By J. H. Blofeld, Esq.—The author gave an outline of the general features of St. Helena, and exhibited a model of the island, and specimens of the volcanic rocks that enter so largely into its

formation. A fine series of the fossil land shells of the island, collected by the author, were also laid on the table, together with bird-bones that accompany them; and a description was given of the bed in which these organic remains are chiefly found. The author conceived that this shell bed, now buried beneath five or six feet of vegetable earth, was probably an ancient guano bed, and that the shells had been taken thither by birds.

ASIATIC.—March 6.—Prof. H. H. Wilson in the chair.—The Assistant Secretary read a letter he had received from Col. Rawlinson, who has resumed his official labours at Baghdad, after a few busy weeks at the ruins of Nineveh. This letter is confirmatory of the discoveries promulgated by Dr. Hincks at the close of the last and beginning of the present year; and the coincidence of two independent discoverers, placed thousands of miles apart, will be a strong confirmation of the truth of their readings to those who are unable to investigate for themselves, and an evidence of the value of Col. Rawlinson's 'Indiscriminate List' of Assyrian characters, published in the December number of the Society's Journal. The Colonel says, "I am now satisfied that the black obelisk dates from about 680 B.C. The tribute depicted in the second compartment upon the obelisk comes from Israel: it is the tribute of Jehu. The names are *Yahua* the son of *Khumriya*, or *Omri* the son of *Yehi*. Jehu is usually called in the Bible the son of Nimshi (although Jehoshaphat was his actual father;—2 Kings, ix. 2); but the Assyrians, taking him for the legitimate successor to the throne, named as his father (or rather ancestor) 'Omri, the founder of the kingdom of Samaria; 'Omri's name being written on the obelisk as it is in the inscriptions of Shalmaneser,—where, as you already know, the kingdom of Israel is always called the country of *Beth Omri*. If this identification of name were the only argument in favour of Jehu, I should not so much depend on it; but the King of Syria is also named on the obelisk *Khazail*, which is exactly the *חזאל* (2 Chron. xxii. 6) Hazael of Scripture, who was the contemporary of Jehu; and in the inscriptions of the obelisk king's father (whom I have hitherto called *Sardanapalus*, but whose real name must be read *Assur-akh-bal*) there is also a notice of *Ithbaal*, king of Sidon, who was the father of Jezebel the wife of Ahab, and a contemporary of Jehu. These three identifications constitute a synchronism on which I consider we may rely, especially as all the collateral evidence comes out satisfactorily. The tributes noted on the obelisk are all from the remote nations of the west; and what more natural than that the tribute of Israel should thus be put next to the tribute from Egypt? There was no Assyrian campaign at this period against either Egypt or Israel, but the kings sent offerings in order to keep on good terms with their eastern neighbour. I have not yet had time to go through the very elaborate history of *Assur-akh-bal*, contemporary with the prophet Elijah; but I expect to find several other synchronisms which will set the chronological question at rest for ever."—The line in which the name of Jehu appears was read by Col. Rawlinson, in his 'Commentary,' published in May 1850,—"*Yahua* the son of *Hubiri*," [page 47]: the alteration of the *h* to *u*, in the second syllable of *Hubiri*, is given in the 'Indiscriminate List' above mentioned. We are now fairly entitled to expect the discovery of more synchronisms when the mass of inscriptions already published shall be examined, with the aid of Col. Rawlinson's alphabet and analyses, by the many English and foreign savans who are thus put in possession of the key to their contents.

The Secretary read a paper by J. Capper, Esq., containing a 'Brief Notice of the Vegetable Productions of Ceylon.'—Mr. Capper was Commissioner for Ceylon at the Exhibition. He has been induced to draw up this summary in consequence of the many inquiries made as to the productions of the island; for although coffee and cinnamon are well known to be staples of the Ceylon trade, the articles which are cultivated in the island for local use are seldom heard of. A catalogue of articles produced is given in the paper; and it is worthy of remark, that of the long list, only one

item, that of sugar, was introduced into the island by Europeans, during the 350 years that it has been known to them. When Ceylon became a British dependency, it was deemed valuable only for its pearls and spice; but now the pearl fishery has ceased to be productive, the cinnamon trade has dwindled into an almost profitless speculation, and coffee has become the staple commodity. At the period when the Portuguese settlers first inhabited the island, coffee was found growing wild; but the Portuguese paid little or no attention to the plant, and it was not known as an article of culture or trade until the island had been long under the rule of the Dutch, at the close of whose administration the amount produced is stated at 2,200 cwt. Although the British did not obtain possession of the interior of the island, in which the coffee districts are situated, until 1815, the annual crop now reaches to 300,000 cwt. Cinnamon has from the earliest times been one of the productions of the island; but up to the time of the Dutch, it was not subjected to culture. When the Dutch Governor, Falek, first attempted to cultivate the plant, he was much opposed by the natives. Some improvement was effected, but it was not until the island had been a British possession more than twenty years, that it received a careful and skilful cultivation. Notwithstanding these improvements, however, the cinnamon trade with India, Persia, and Arabia has entirely ceased; while the exports to Europe, and the price in the London market, have greatly fallen. Coir and cocoa-nut oil, the valuable productions of the cocoa-nut palm, are now exported in large quantities. The cultivation of sugar has failed through the soil not being sufficiently rich; and at present only two or three estates are cultivated with sugar, partially only, and that chiefly for home consumption. Cardamoms, ebony, sapan dye-wood, and some essential oils, are exported to Europe. Tobacco, areca-nuts, cocoa-nuts, and arrack, are sent in considerable quantities to the continent of India; and the other chief productions, as cotton, rice, maize, arrow-root, manioc, &c. are cultivated for home consumption only. Attempts have been made to introduce American cotton, with an improved mode of culture, and some fine specimens have been produced; but either from the heavy cost of the cultivation, or the exhausting nature of the crop, the experiments have ceased. Several varieties of rice are cultivated; but the total production is not nearly sufficient for the wants of the population, and the deficiency is made up by importation, by the cultivation of maize to a limited extent, and by a great variety of fine grains, which are grown chiefly on poor soils, and enter largely into the food of the lower orders.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 26.—Lord Mahon, President, in the chair.—T. Leach, Esq., was elected an ordinary, and M. Lelewell of Brussels an extraordinary, member. The subject of Bishop Lyndwode and the discovery of his body was renewed:—about which, as we have already hinted, a great deal too much has been said already. The President deprecated further discussion, and required members who were still determined to talk about it to confine themselves strictly to the immediate question. Mr. Pettigrew took the hint, and merely vindicated himself from some remarks which he heard had been made upon him by the keeper of antiquities in the British Museum when he (Mr. Pettigrew) happened to be absent. The only material point was, the supposed desecration of the body by separating the cere-cloth and the deporation of the sandals; and after a few words from Mr. Hawkins the matter terminated.—An interesting paper by Mr. Faulkner was read relating to some new excavations recently made by him at Pompeii. He had found the house of an actor, or of a manager of a theatre, containing various relics belonging to the profession of the stage at that date, while the walls were decorated with frescoes of scenes in ancient dramas. The deficiency in Mr. Faulkner's communication seemed to be, the absence of any description of the frescoes, or notice of the plays (if ascertained) from which they were taken.—Mr. Evans furnished an account of a bronze

Roman sword, found, we believe, in the north of England; but it possessed no remarkable features to distinguish it from other weapons of the same kind, many of which have been exhibited to the Society.

MARCH 4.—J. Payne Collier, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The chief interest of the proceedings arose out of the exhibitions. Perhaps the most striking of these was, a jewel of sapphire and brilliants, sent by Mr. Murray, containing in the centre a portrait of Walter Devereux, the first Earl of Essex of that family, who was created in 1571, and died in Ireland (of which he was Earl Marshal) in 1576. The relic had also been the property of his unfortunate son Robert, the wayward favourite of Queen Elizabeth, beheaded in 1600. A question arose whether the setting was as old as the period; and the Chairman called on Mr. Shaw, who from his acquaintance with the subject must be able to settle the point. This learned gentleman decided that the setting, or part of it, was more modern, and of coarser workmanship than was employed upon such productions in the reign of Elizabeth. Nevertheless, he admitted that the inscription at the back, "*Fide et fortitudine, 1575*," was genuine, and that the portrait (on a large sapphire) must have been the work of a most skilful artist. As the Chairman pointed out, the interest of the jewel was much enhanced by the fact that at the side of his father's head, and to perpetuate his connexion with the jewel, Robert Earl of Essex had had his name engraved, with the date of 1598, when he was in Ireland, and whence he so unexpectedly and suddenly returned for the purpose of regaining his place in the Queen's affections, which had been usurped by Sir Walter Raleigh.

—The exhibition next in interest and importance was of a much earlier date, and consisted of a noble Anglo-Saxon buckle, apparently for a waist-belt, of gold, in which were set two precious stones of a fine crimson, one of which was nearly an inch and a half in length by an inch broad, and the other was smaller. The name of the owner did not transpire.

—Mrs. Colston sent a small but very curious assemblage of Anglo-Saxon female personal ornaments, consisting of fibule, amulets, pins, rings, chains, &c., all stones set in gold, and in the most perfect state of preservation.—Mr. R. Cole placed upon the table in a glass case some valuable South American antiquities, also of gold and very large and massive: one of these was a skull-cap of the size of the head, covered with Indian devices well engraved. But the object that attracted most attention was the entire figure of a female in a stooping posture, about eight inches high, which had obviously been the support of a very large cup, most likely gold with jewels, and perhaps of inestimable price. The figure alone was composed of as much pure metal as would manufacture several hundred sovereigns. These curiosities had been dug up near Bogota, and were the property of a gentleman to whom, as we understood, they had been remitted in payment of a debt: they belonged unquestionably to a period of most remote antiquity, but nobody was at all prepared to assign a date to them.—These exhibitions were followed by the reading of a paper by the Rev. J. L. Petit, on the church of St. Radgund at Tours, part of which was certainly as old as the fifth or sixth century, although the main body of the structure was raised about six hundred years afterwards. This communication was illustrated by some clever drawings, but not well calculated for the purpose, since being made with a reed pen, they were too coarse to show clearly the minute and beautiful details of architecture.—Mr. Akerman furnished some remarks on the attitude supposed to be of benediction in Byzantine paintings and sculpture; and Sir Henry Ellis new particulars respecting early voyages and naval enterprises by British ships, especially in the reign of Elizabeth. Historically these details were of great value, but the conclusion of the paper was necessarily deferred.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—March 17.—Sir J. Dorant in the chair.—Mr. Colquhoun read 'Some Remarks on the History of Usury, and the Laws relative to Money-lending, in Greece, but

more especially in Rome.'—Mr. Birch addressed the meeting, in elucidation of the wars and diplomatic intercourse between the Egyptians and the remarkable people, the *Khita*, so frequently mentioned in the monuments.—In the early stage of Egyptian discovery the *Khita* were believed to have been the same as the Abyssinians; more recent researches, however, show that they are to be looked for nearer Egypt. According to Osburn, Bunsen, and Rawlinson, they were the Hittites of Scripture, inhabiting the north of the land of Canaan. Astaroth, or Astarte, was a deity of the *Khita*. Mr. Birch's observations had relation chiefly to the three following documents, which combine to throw light on this obscure portion of Egyptian history; viz.:—1. An Inscription in Rosellini, comprising numerous details respecting the diplomatic relations of the Egyptians with the neighbouring nations. 2. The Salier Papyrus, which records the praises of Rameses the Second, or the Great, on his conquest of the *Khita*. 3. The Treaty between Rameses and the chief of the *Khita*,—a partial copy of which is engraved in Mr. Burton's 'Excerpta Hieroglyphica.'

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—March 22.—C. Fowler, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The discussion 'On the State of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey' was resumed and concluded.—Mr. W. Burgess contributed a drawing of Edward the Confessor's Shrine restored to its former magnificence, in accordance with the best authorities on the subject; and Mr. S. Cundy, the Abbey mason, forwarded for inspection his model, in alabaster and Purbeck marble, of part of the tomb of Queen Philippa,—a work which was much admired in the Great Exhibition. Mr. G. G. Scott added to his former statements a few historical facts respecting the shrine; and Mr. Digby Wyatt made some remarks on the forms and arrangements of ancient shrines, and on the arts of mosaic and enamel, as illustrated by the specimens in Westminster Abbey. Though averse to restoration generally, he referred to the Arch of Titus at Rome, the general form of which had been completely and successfully restored; the ornamental details of the new portion being left imperfect, so that the original work might readily be distinguished from the restorations. This judicious mode of repairing a dilapidated monument might be advantageously imitated.—After some observations by Mr. W. Burgess, Mr. J. P. Seddon and others, Prof. Donaldson gave practical effect to the discussion by moving 'That the Council be requested to draw up a humble address, to be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to appoint a commission for the purpose of taking into consideration the dilapidated condition of the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be proper for the preservation and perpetuation of those important national monuments; and that the seal of the Institute be affixed thereto.' The motion was unanimously agreed to.

HORTICULTURAL.—March 16.—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., in the chair.—W. Hunt, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—Among subjects of exhibition Mr. Meredith, gardener to the Duke of Sutherland, at Cleifden, sent some specimens of *Begonia manicata*, and a hybrid raised between that sort and *hydrocotylifolia*. It had the general aspect of *hydrocotylifolia*, but added the constitutional vigour and some other peculiarities belonging to *manicata*; while altogether it was a more desirable plant than either of its parents. A Banksian medal was awarded it. The same exhibitor furnished a bouquet, with a view to illustrate a good mode of packing such things for travelling. Two parallel lines of string, about an inch apart, were fastened between the four opposite sides of a square wooden box so as to intersect each other in the middle, but at different levels. The shank of the bouquet was then passed down where the lines intersect, embedded up to the flowers in damp moss, and tied firmly to the bottom of the box. In this way the bouquet is kept fast in one position and travels safely.—Messrs. Henderson sent *Euphorbia hyacinthiflora candidissima*; a curious little deep yellow-flowered *Acacia* called *Squamata*, with needle-like

processes in the place of leaves; four plants of the Cape *Lachenalia luteola*; and a good specimen of *Dielytra spectabilis*, whose flowers were, however, somewhat deficient in colour, owing to their having been produced in too much heat. A Certificate of Merit was awarded it.—Messrs. Jackson sent two Seedling Camellias named *Duchess of Buccleuch* and *Martini*. The latter is a promising deep crimson-flowered kind, with a white stripe down the centre of each petal.—Mrs. Lawrence sent a fine example of the Hong Kong *Enkianthus reticulatus*, the charming *Boronia triphylla* covered with pink starry flowers, the white *Eriostemon scabrum*, *Styphelia tubiflora*, *Lycaste Skinneri*, the long-tailed Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium caudatum*), and cut flower spikes of *Amherstia nobilis*. It was mentioned that at Ealing Park the *Amherstia* is now as large as a good sized apple-tree; that it has been in flower ever since Christmas; that nearly 170 spikes of lovely inflorescence have been cut from it; and that about as many more yet remain on the tree. A Certificate of Merit was awarded for the *Cypripedium*, and a Banksian Medal for the stove and greenhouse plants.—An example of the Sikkim *Rhododendron cilium*, of which a good specimen was shown at the last meeting by Messrs. Standish & Noble, was furnished by Sir Joseph Paxton, from Chatsworth. On this occasion it was as colourless as the white Indian *Azalea*; but whether this was constitutional, or merely the effect of circumstances, could not in the present instance be clearly determined.—Mr. Ingram, gardener to Her Majesty at Frogmore, sent a pretty *Euphorbia*, a seedling from *miniata*, and a Cayenne pine-apple, weighing 7lb. 2oz. A Banksian Medal was awarded for the latter.—From Mr. Tillery, gardener to the Duke of Portland, came ripe fruits of the Japan medlar (*Eriobotrya Japonica*), for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded. They were the produce of a tree which fills an entire house at Welbeck, and from which three or four dishes were stated to have been gathered weekly for these last six weeks, and a considerable quantity is said still to remain on the tree.—From the Society's garden came a pretty pink *Azalea*, sent from China by Mr. Fortune; *Rhododendron Nilagiricum*, an exceedingly handsome bright rose-coloured kind; *Porsythia viridissima*; the New Holland *Dendrobium Kingianum*; the little green-flowered *Clematis pedicellata*; and some other plants, together with cuttings of the following fruit trees, viz., Jersey Gratioli, a rich melting pear which ripens in October; March Bergamot, one of our best late pears; *Cerise de Spa*, a new variety that has not yet fruited in the garden, but which is described as being first ripe, ripening in July; and Millfield apple, apparently a new kind, which was stated to have been received by the Society from Messrs. Young, of Epsom; it is roundish, or somewhat Pearmain-shaped, with a rich yellowish flesh. It is in perfection in December and January.

LINNEAN.—March 2.—R. Brown, Esq., in the chair.—A collection of specimens from the Herbarium of the late Dr. Sibthorp illustrative of the *Flora Græca*, and collected by Dr. Sibthorp during his travels in Greece—was presented by Dr. Daubeny.—Mr. Adam White exhibited several specimens of the *Eurostus validus*, of Dallas, captured by Mr. Fortune in the north of China, and drew attention to the fact that, although the insect when dry was brown, when immersed in spirits of wine it became of a beautiful green colour. Mr. White made some remarks on the importance of ascertaining the colours of insects during life, as in many cases the appearance of preserved specimens is very different.—Mr. Hope exhibited a series of drawings of the insects of Australia by the Misses Harriet and Helena Scott, intended to illustrate a great work on the Entomology of Australia by their brother. The drawings, which were remarkable for their beauty and accuracy, were accompanied by a paper from Mr. Swainson containing remarks on the more remarkable forms of insects contained in the collection. These notes were confined chiefly to the butterflies and moths, of which family many rare and beautiful species are found in Australia.—Mr. Hope exhibited a fruit of the *Araucaria Bidwellii*. This tree attains a

height of eighty or ninety feet, and produces a fruit the size of a man's head.—A continuation of Mr. Wood's botanical tour in France was read.—Dr. T. Thompson was elected a Fellow.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 1.—J. O. Westwood, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Lubbock exhibited a quantity of *Sirex duplex*, which abounded in larch trees in woods between Bromley and Sevenoaks. Out of one hundred specimens reared, it was remarkable that there was but one female.—Mr. A. White, on the part of Mr. Leycester, exhibited some insects from New Holland and New Zealand; among them *Campylocnemus Schrateri*, with curved hind tibiae, somewhat resembling the hind tibiae of the allied genus *Scaptocarenum*, which were not only curved but subfossorial, a formation not otherwise known among Canibæ.—Mr. Bond exhibited a pupa of *Sphinx Ligustri*, with the sheath of the tongue bifurcate.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited some beautiful butterflies from Australia, China and Brazil. Among the latter were *Epicallia Antiochus* and *Myscelia Medea*, which Mr. Bates had discovered were sexes of one species. Informed of this fact, the President had examined the specimens of these genera in the British Museum, and found that all marked like the *Epicallia* were males, and like the *Myscelia* were females; also that Doubleday's genus *Epiphile* would be abolished, and most of the species be referred to *Epicallia*.—Mr. Douglas exhibited a Dipterous larva voided by a gentleman who had been in ill health for some years. This larva was naked and attenuated, and quite unlike the larvæ described and figured by the Rev. L. Jenyns in the 2nd volume of this Society's Transactions. It was probably one of the Muscidae. Some discussion ensued on the probable mode in which insect larvæ were conveyed into the human body; the President stating that in some instances it might be with food, and mentioned that in the Jardin des Plantes some of the serpents had been fed with flies, that in a few weeks they swelled greatly, and shortly after died, when it was found they were full of larvæ hatched from fertilized eggs within the flies on which they had fed.—Mr. Douglas exhibited pieces of stems of *Solanum dulcamara*, containing young larvæ of *Celestia castella* hibernating in the centre.—Mr. White exhibited a *Belostoma*, a Hemipterous insect, caught at sea in the Persian Gulf. The captain of the vessel in which it was taken had informed him that clouds of the same species flew over; and Mr. White thought it a new fact that they should assemble in such numbers and be found at sea.—although, as Mr. Saunders remarked, it was not uncommon in India to see two or three *Belostoma* flying together in the evening.—Mr. Douglas exhibited a *Monochamus sartor*, taken on the banks of the Regent's Canal, and a *Coccinella repennis*, found by him at Mickleham last July.—Mr. S. Stevens mentioned that for the third year he had reared *Dryophila anobioides* from the same stump of broom; and Mr. Smith stated, that for seven years in succession he had reared *Ochina pinoides* from a stem of ivy, which had been that in his possession.—Among the donations on the table was a box of insects from J. C. Bowring, Esq., Corresponding Member at Hong Kong, among which was a specimen of the singular Lepidopterous parasite upon Fulgora. It had the appearance of an *Orgyia*, and Mr. Bowring proposed for it the name of *Epipyrops anomala*.—Mr. Curtis read a paper on an instantaneous method of removing mouldiness from preserved insects by means of the vapour of boiling alcohol, and showing how a quantity could be operated on at once.—Mr. Douglas read a translation from the Stettin 'Entomologische Zeitung,' of a note on the singular larva of *Phorodema smaragdaria* and its habits.—Mr. White mentioned that the Italians had a method of preserving Crustacea, so that the joints remained flexible, but the means by which this was accomplished were a secret.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 2.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—'On the Electric Telegraph, and the principal Improvements in its construction,' by Mr. F. R. Window.—After a brief notice of some of the early

systems of telegraphs employed by the ancients, such as beacon fires, and the escape of water from perforated vessels, as described by Polybius, and also a few of those of modern construction, such as Amontion and Chappé's semaphores and the Universal Telegraph invented by Major-General Sir Charles Pasley; a description was given of some experiments made in the last and present centuries on the possibility of transmitting electricity to considerable distances, with the view of adapting this power to telegraphic purposes. Among these were mentioned the experiments of Du Fay, who, in France, in the year 1733, discharged a Leyden jar through upwards of four miles of wire; of Winckler, who, at Leipzig, in 1746, discharged a Leyden jar through a long wire, a portion of the river Pleiss being included in the circuit; and of Dr. Watson, who, in 1747, suspended a length of two miles of wire on posts at Shooter's Hill, and sent electrical currents through it, the circuit being completed by the earth. This was particularly noted, because in all the earlier inventions of the present century a separate wire was reserved for this purpose. The general existing system of electric telegraphs was then examined, and divided by the author into three distinct departments:—1st, the battery, or the motive power; 2nd, the wires and their insulation, or the means of conveying the power to the place of its action; and 3rd, the instruments, or the means of using the power. Of the two former there was little to be related, inasmuch as they had received scarcely any attention from inventors, which the author regretted, as he thought these departments offered the widest field for substantial improvement. The ordinary voltaic batteries were then described, together with the method of obtaining electricity from the permanent magnet, as employed by Cooke and by Henley, and the manner in which it was adapted to the use of the telegraph. The means of insulation were mentioned as specially needing reform; the present above-ground system being uncertain and imperfect in its action, and the under-ground systems too expensive in their construction. It was explained, that the object of Mr. Edwin Clark's metallic capped insulators was to prevent dew from being deposited upon the porcelain cups, as was always the case from the good radiating qualities of all non-conductors. The invention consisted in surrounding the insulators with a metallic substance, by which, from the bad absorbing properties of metals, the radiation from the porcelain was greatly checked, and it was thus prevented from cooling down below the dew point. A short description was then given of the principal existing instruments; amongst which were Cooke's five needle, Cooke & Wheatstone's double and single needle, Wheatstone's indicating, Bain's chemical decomposition, Henley's magnetic, Brett's printing, and Bakewell's copying telegraphs. The paper concluded by asserting, that the present systems of electric telegraph must by no means be considered as perfect; and inventors were recommended to turn their attention to the improvement of the batteries, and the means of insulating the wires, rather than to the production of new instruments, in which division it was stated that perfection could probably be carried little further until some important changes were effected in the other two departments.

The History, Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph, by Mr. C. C. Adley.—The first portion of the paper contained a description of the various modes of transmitting signals proposed and adopted prior to the electric telegraph. The plans of Cardinal Bembo, the Marquis of Worcester, Robert Hooke, Amontion, Marcel, Linguet, and Chappé were noticed. The various forms of telegraphs in which electricity was the exciting cause were then described. These were divided into two eras, the Electro-static and Electro-dynamic. The electro-static era comprised all telegraphs in which static, or frictional, electricity was the acting principle,—such as the plans of Odier, Lesage, Lomond, Betancourt, Reiser, Cavallo, Salva, and Ronalds. The electro-dynamic era included all telegraphs in which voltaic, or dynamic, electricity was the prime mover,—as were the telegraphs of Sömmering, Schweiger, Wedgwood, Coxe, Ampère, Dymar, Schilling, Gauss, Alexander,

Wheatstone, &c. This brought the chronology of the electric telegraph to the year 1837, and the history was then concluded to the year 1851 by a classified list of the various patents. The second part of the paper was devoted to the theory and practice of the electric telegraph; and the subject was enlarged on under the following heads:—1st, The principles adopted; 2nd, The materials employed; 3rd, Practical difficulties, and remarkable deranging causes, with investigations as to their origin; 4th, The laws which govern the action of the telegraph; 5th, Theories of the mode of transmission of the electric fluid, and of the earth-circuit; and, 6th, Practical applications and concluding remarks. These heads were again subdivided, and the various portions of the telegraph were treated of separately. The modes of connecting the instruments at the stations were given in detail, together with several practical rules for detecting faults, and the general manipulation of a line. Various defects which occurred in practice were pointed out, and the consideration of remedies was invited. The action of the aurora borealis, the de-magnetization of the needles by lightning, and their frequent derangement by other disturbances, were noticed. A lengthened and elaborate investigation was entered into with a view of arriving at the origin of the periodic deflections of the magnetic needles, which the author attributed chiefly to the electric variations of the atmosphere, magnetic storms, earth currents, thermo-electric currents and caloric. An original law which governed the deflections of the magnetic needles was introduced by the author. The laws of Profs. Wheatstone and Ohm were also given, as well as the theories of Dr. Faraday, Magrini, Gauss and other philosophers. The various applications of the electric telegraph were then described, such as:—1st, For printing; 2nd, For working a series of clocks isochronously together; 3rd, For the comparison of the pendulums; 4th and 5th, for registering meteorological observations; 6th, For producing explosions for signalling; 7th, For comparative astronomical observations; 8th, Chronoscopes, for measuring the flight of cannon balls, &c. After citing proofs of the commercial value and public service of the electric telegraph, the paper concluded with a few observations as to the ultimate destiny and world-wide utility of so wonderful an invention.

Messrs. J. Beatty, S. Downing, R. Garrett, J. Vaughan, J. Whitchord, and Capt. Whitty were elected Associates.

March 9, 16.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—In the discussion on the two papers by Mr. Winbow and Mr. Adley on the Electric Telegraph, the various instruments introduced by Cooke & Wheatstone, Henley, Brett, Bain, Bakewell, and Siemens were exhibited and described, their several peculiar merits being fully explained.

March 23.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—On the Results of the use of Tubular Boilers, or of Flue Boilers of Inadequate Surface, or Imperfect Absorption of Heat, by Admiral Earl Dundonald.—On certain Points in the Construction of Steam Boilers, by Mr. J. Scott Russell.—A description of a Diaphragm Steam Generator, by M. Bouigny (d'Evreux).

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 27.—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—Dr. Lyon Playfair 'On three important Chemical Discoveries from the Exhibition of 1851:—Mercer's Contraction of Cotton by Alkalies,—Young's Paraffine and Mineral Oil from Coal,—and Schröter's Amorphous Phosphorus.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Institution, 4.—On the Chemistry of the Metals, by Mr. C. B. Mansfield.
- Institute of Actuaries, 7.—On the Conditions which give Rise to Surplus in Life Assurance Companies, and on the Amount of the Return, or Bonus, which such Conditions will justify, by Mr. C. J. Jellicoe.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—On Animal Physiology, by Prof. T. W. Jones.
- Chemical, 8.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—On the Drainage of the Town of Richmond, by Mr. G. Donaldson.
- Wed. Royal Institution, 4.—On the Chemistry of the Metals, by Mr. C. B. Mansfield.
- Ethnological, 4.—On the Ethnography of Africa, by Mr. R. C. Oll.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—On the Physical Principles of the Steam-Engine, by the Rev. J. Barlow, M.A.
- Zoological, 3.—General Business.
- Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal, half-past 8.

- Fri. Royal Institution, half-past 8.—On the Blackheath Fossil Bed, and on certain Phenomena in the Geology of the Neighbourhood of London, by Sir C. Lyell.
- Archaeological Institute, 4.
- Philological, 8.
- Medical, 8.—Council.
- Botanical, 8.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—On some of the Arts connected with Organic Chemistry, by Prof. W. T. Brande.
- Asiatic, 2.
- Medical, 8.

#### FINE ARTS

##### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Tragic Muse.* By Sir Joshua Reynolds. Engraved by Mr. Joseph Webb.

This is a print of moderate dimensions, executed after the renowned example of Sir Joshua's mastery in his art—the distinguished ornament of the Grosvenor Gallery—justly characterized as the highest example of British portraiture. By the instrumentality of Mr. Webb's art we are now enabled to secure a copy of a picture the former prints of which, engraved on a larger scale, are not easy of access in fine condition,—and when to be had, are so only at prices not within the reach of moderate means. Any enterprise which renews our acquaintance with such art is to be welcomed, as a means of correcting the vitiated taste of some of our portrait painters and counteracting the conventions into which they have fallen.

*Medical Psychologists.* Drawn on Stone by G. B. Black, after Daguerreotypes by J. E. Mayall.

A group is here put together of four of the celebrities of their profession; and it is interesting to be able thus to compare the varieties of physiognomical character presented. Here we have Messrs. Monro, W. Lawrence, and Sutherland seated round a table in conversation,—while Mr. Forbes Winslow standing up, forms the apex of the group. What we have before noticed appears once more here:—whether owing to any better mechanical agency, we know not,—but a superiority of expression, an air of vitality, and an absence of that cadaverous and triste look which too often disfigure the portraits that are the results of the daguerreotype process, are always observable in Mr. Mayall's renderings.

*Portrait of Joseph Hume, M.P.* Drawn on stone by the same, after a daguerreotype by the same.

This bears a most extraordinary resemblance to the honourable member for Montrose,—free from any of the exaggeration to which his hard but honest face was liable. There could scarcely have been conceived a more difficult face to be submitted to the action of the lens,—nor could a more favourable result well have been obtained than what we have here at Mr. Mayall's hands.

*Lillian.* By the same Artists.

This is remarkable as a good study of a little girl,—full of the playful character of Tennyson's lines which form its epigraph.

*The Hero and his Horse, on the Field of Waterloo.*

Engraved by W. T. Davey, from a picture painted by B. R. Haydon.

The title suggests the materials of the performance—on whose merits we prefer to preserve a respectful silence. Let us say merely, that this was not the sort of arena in which the painter of this picture could hope to achieve reputation.

*Good Doggie.* Engraved by Mr. Thomas Landseer, after the picture by Sir Edwin Landseer.

Or this engraving after the picture of, we believe, Lady Murchison's pet dog, it is not too much to say that it is the very perfection of its style. No one among the many engravers after Sir Edwin's pictures—and they are legion—succeeds better than his brother in obtaining the varieties of texture or surface,—while few so well understand the structures of the animals on which he is called to exercise his graver. The print is one that will in after-time, with many another of like qualities, make Mr. Thomas Landseer's name familiar as one of the most skillful engravers of the inferior animals in the whole range of his art.

*Laying down the Law.* Engraved in mezzotint by Mr. George Zobel, from the picture by Sir Edwin Landseer.

When the original picture appeared, objections were taken by us to the epigrammatic manner of its treatment,—and we see no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed. Divested of the



practice and self-scrutiny, may, we are satisfied, be improved into the power of creating melody. To this possible improvement too little attention is paid by many composers and connoisseurs; both of whom often act as if the tune may take care of itself provided only that there is plenty of scientific device by way of condiment. Among our musical text-books a judicious and liberal analysis of melody is much wanted. Meanwhile, it is to be wished, for the sake both of himself and of players and singers, that Mr. Salaman would (or could) give himself forth more freely. It would be well, too, if he would recollect that there is a genuine difference between Italian and English sentiment. His "Ballad" is the least satisfactory of the compositions before us.

*Fantaisie-Etude for the Organ, Op. 15—Andante, with Variations for the Organ, Op. 17.* By W. T. Best.—Mr. Best—already known as one of our best organ players—appears honourably anxious to conquer a like reputation as composer for his noble but neglected instrument;—acting in the spirit of the counsels which we have just given to Mr. Salaman, and losing no opportunity of producing himself in composition, with that apparent determination to advance which must, if systematically followed up, work its own fulfilment. Certain passages in his 'Fantaisie-Etude' are hard to accredit, because they show ambition strong in proportion as fancy is weak. Nor is the theme of the 'Andante, with Variations' as happy as a theme should be. Both works, nevertheless, are more interesting than former compositions by Mr. Best which we have examined; and the increase of such a merit becomes as a sign of promise doubly valuable in a case like that of organ composition, where dryness is so besetting a temptation.—While talking of organ composition, it may not be out of place here to mention that Dr. Liszt (whose course of experiment, without public appearance in composition, is becoming somewhat lengthy) is said to have just completed a grand organ piece,—being a *Fantasia*, with a fugue, on subjects from 'Le Prophète' of Meyerbeer.

*Reminiscences for the Pianoforte.* By Robert Schumann.—*Forty-three Characteristic Pieces—(Album für die Jugend).*—These pieces, which the recondite and mystical composer of the 'Kreisleriana,' 'Paradise and the Peri,' and 'Genoveva,' would most probably condemn as mere trifles—shallow commonplace—foolish, because they are pleasing and intelligible,—are, on those very grounds, among the most acceptable of Dr. Schumann's works that we have been till now fortunate enough to see or to hear. Excessively pretty, expressive and graceful are some of them; and proof of this may be found in the fact that they travel and penetrate, whereas their writer's grim and gloomy works on a large scale are liked by only a small congregation of admirers, which, happily for the health of musical society, does not increase. By the heretical world beyond the pale of the Church the latter can barely be tolerated.

**NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Since the Royal Italian Opera "broke out," no enterprise has stirred the interest and curiosity of musical London so widely and so deeply as the new speculation bearing the above challenging name.—Though we are ranged alike by principle and by sympathy on the side of novelty, it has been impossible for us to examine the programme of the New Philharmonic Society without some points of doubt suggesting themselves, which for the prosperity of the undertaking should be clearly understood and firmly settled at its very commencement. In the list of promises, the known and the unknown, the famous and the less famous, figure in company so promiscuously as to warrant misgivings that other considerations besides those of mere artistic merit may have entered into the scheme and decided the course of action. It being announced that this *New Philharmonic Society* is founded in protest against the circular exclusiveness of the old one,—its projectors were bound by prudence to avoid the suspicion of any tincture of "expediency" leavening their plans.—It may be naturally asked of them, therefore, on what ground two conductors were necessary:—and why, if an English one should be associated

with a most distinguished foreigner, the choice of the former should have fallen on a gentleman as yet unknown and inexperienced? That the new English works advertised to be given during the season should be all the property of one publisher, seems again to savour of *coterie* selection. Nor can we absolve the programme of the Opening Concert from over-anxiety of recommendation. Aids to comprehension are excellent,—antiquarian facts are interesting,—but an anticipatory criticism on the style of a master, who had yet a reputation to confirm in England, and who was about to conduct his own works, cannot be allowed to pass without dissent. It is for the Concert-givers to announce aspirants,—it is for "the faculty" to decree the prize.

Thus much by way of preface. Of the opening Concert, which was given on Wednesday last in Exeter Hall, with every appearance of success, we must now speak at some length. Yet, regarding the first part we can offer but detached notes. The orchestra is a very fine one:—but in the 'Jupiter' Symphony, even during the last movement, the band sounded too meagre for the large area in which it was placed. This Symphony was played without "repeats":—a measure possibly rendered expedient by the length of the programme, but unlucky as marking the inaugural appearance of a conductor who is so Spartan a purist as M. Berlioz.—The 'Oberon' Overture—owing, it may be, to the more modern manner of scoring, and perhaps because it was given with infinitely more fire, neatness and expression—seemed to fill the space better.—In Beethoven's Triple Concerto, the violin of Signor Sivori, the violoncello of Signor Piatti, and, most of all, the pianoforte in the hands of M. Silas, sounded tiny and gnat-like when, in contrast with so great a band, they had to engage the attention of the audience. This triple Concerto, though full of fine themes and picturesque effects, is Beethoven's least noble Concerto,—perhaps because its very form bound him to produce music more exhibitional than he could tie down his mighty mind to producing. A dialogue of three discourses demanding a perpetual display from each—is so totally different from either such glorious monologues as his Pianoforte Concertos or such conversation pieces as his chamber music. In such a composition artifice must mix with the art, and whenever this was forced upon the master his might failed him.—The song of *Thaos* (sung by the male choristers), the Chorus of Scythians, and the ballet from Gluck's 'Iphigenia in Tauride,' so electrified the public as to be encored with acclamation:—but M. Berlioz must be again reckoned with as a corrupt purist for permitting so coarsening a process in so fine a song as the declamation of it in unison by many voices,—even were they as steady and as little chargeable with harshness as the very efficient body that appeared on Wednesday evening. The contrast betwixt the solemnity of the oracle and the savagery of the people stirred is utterly destroyed. But how noble is the scene! Why cannot this opera be tried at Covent Garden,—especially now that we have a Viardot and a Ronconi in combination with such a chorus as that establishment possesses?

To return to the *New Philharmonic Concerts*. The main feature of interest in the second act consisted of the first four movements of the 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony of M. Berlioz. This, we believe, has been the most popular of its composer's great works. Its performance was awaited with lively expectation, followed with willing attention, and received with cordial praise. Sincere, however, as was our part in the general interest, we cannot accept this Symphony without much drawback:—some grounds of which we will endeavour to state. We must begin with a few words concerning the general conception and distribution of the composition. Few lines are more difficult to trace than the line dividing scenic from descriptive music,—or the one separating music which illustrates from music requiring illustration. Yet we must make the attempt in endeavouring to value aright the 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony of M. Berlioz; since there the imagination of the listener is taxed not merely to call up pictures but also to marshal associations. A thorough enjoy-

ment, nay, even a moderate comprehension, of this Symphony must presuppose on the part of the hearer an intimate dramatic and poetical knowledge of Shakspeare's play in order that he may fill chasms in the story and appreciate the full grace of certain passages. In selecting his points for the composition, M. Berlioz has dealt timidly with leading incidents and features of the tragedy, and "brought out" to the fullest relief an episodic passage. *Juliet's* scenes with her nurse—her soliloquy in her chamber—her last terrible waking in her tomb—lie beyond the province of any merely instrumental writer. They are not to be set, not to be played and sung *cantata-wise* (or in description). Hence, our Symphonist was compelled to dwell in preference on the quarrel betwixt the "two houses,"—on the ball, and—that his Symphony might not lack the canonical *scherzo*—to expatiate on *Mercutio's* passing allusion to *Queen Mab*. Now, an *andante tranquillo* on the uses of flowers and herbs set forth in *Friar Laurence's* monologue might have as pertinently made a part of this illustration of 'Romeo and Juliet.' If a stranger to the play could gather any idea of story from the Symphony, it would be of some tale like 'The Tempest' or 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' in which *Ariels* and *Oberons* were interlocutors and agents. There is a wider and loftier poetry in the unexplained beauty and fancy of Beethoven's Symphony in C minor and of Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor, than in the necessarily disproportioned attempt to explain a tragic drama, which could not, it seems, be made sufficiently various and attractive in the form selected without the composer treating as an incident an episodic figure thrown out by one of the speakers in the prodigality of wild wit.

Our questionings, which, in any common case would be "caviare to the million," are only due tributes to the excellent and shrewd sense of M. Berlioz as a critic. Enough, however, has been said concerning "the central idea" of this Symphony; with regard to which as a musical work we must now record those general impressions derived from a first hearing which may (or may not) be corrected by more deliberate judgment. The first movement or *prologue* comprises an instrumental prelude, a choral recitative, couplets for a *contralto solo*, and a vocal *scherzetto* for *tenor solo* with chorus in which *Mercutio's* description of *Queen Mab* is set.—No. 2. is divided between the love-sick musings of *Romeo* and the ball at the *Capulet* palace.—No. 3. is an *adagio* betwixt the two lovers; at its outset broken by a chorus of the guests going home from the ball.—No. 4. is a second *scherzo*, devoted to *Queen Mab* this time, purely instrumental.—Now, in all these movements, while the apprehensive mind must at once admit and enjoy the presence of aspiration, the least fastidious ear will be puzzled to point out one of those clear, fresh and intrinsically simple musical ideas which must be originated as basis, let the colouring be ever so lusciously beautiful or fantastically arresting,—or the composition cannot ultimately live. The *agitato* phrase that opens the Prologue is nervous and decided enough,—but the subject is little more than enunciated. The choral recitative wants colour, phrasing, accent; while the beauty of the *contralto solo* dies in the exquisite orchestral treatment of it, and in the bar or two of suppressed chorus forming its burden.—In No. 2. the festive character of the movement is imparted by the brilliancy of the instrumental mixtures, and not by any felicity of rhythm or lustre of melody. The ball tune—if tune it can be called—is forced and vague; and the admirable sonority to which it is wrought up cannot disguise from the ear the essential want of *brío* and of brightness in the phrase itself.—Thus, to continue, delicious as is the conception of the chorus of parting voices opening what may be called the balcony-scene—the deliciousness lies in the notion of such a device, not in the song itself. Further to illustrate, we must remind the hearer that in both the long slow orchestral movements by Beethoven (that from the *Pastorale*, with its bird-note *coda*, and that from the Choral Symphony, with its intricate variations,) to which M. Berlioz has un-

consciously referred when writing his love-scene, will be found that decision of phrase and constructive symmetry which provide a clue through the maze of sweets, even where the flowery labyrinth is thickest. In this love-scene from 'Romeo and Juliet,' we have the intricacy, the colour (to speak metaphorically), the perfume of the wilderness of bloom,—but not the clue. And though we concede from experience that the listener may habituate himself to dispense with idea for the sake of beauties of detail and of tone,—such toleration, we are no less convinced, will never conduct him to that thorough satisfaction which belongs to and brightens upon every exhibition of real form and individual design, whether left in their simplicity or mystified by complicated drapery and super-seductive colouring. For like reasons, the *scherzo* of *Queen Mab*—wondrous though it be in right of its orchestration,—is less welcome to us than the 'Dance of Sylphs' in the 'Faust' of M. Berlioz. Throughout that *Cantata*, indeed [see *Athen.* No. 1060], we find traces of a desire on the part of the symphonist to reconcile himself with the established form and order of melodic writing. Therefore, though its subject has not the charm of Shakespeare's subject, we are disposed to prefer the 'Faust' to this earlier work by M. Berlioz.

Without hesitation, however, and in the warmest terms which admiration commands, must we say, that this 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony has anew convinced us of the supremacy of M. Berlioz in the matter of orchestral colouring. There is nothing timid, nothing dull, nothing harsh, in his palette; no wasted colours—no dreary patches of background to bring out peculiar points and passages by trick,—but a charm, glow, tenderness, grandeur, diffused as each are required. There is hardly a score of bars from this 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony which would not furnish an example in justification of our praise. The command over his gift possessed in such perfection by M. Berlioz may have led him in part to underrate matter as unimportant when compared with manner: but the neglect is a serious one, since it stands—and must, we apprehend remain—an obstacle, betwixt the composer's works and their permanent acceptance among musicians. We state our impression frankly, because we are satisfied that by the exercise of self-scrutiny, vigour and freshness of idea may be cherished and increased,—and because our desire is earnest and cordial that a master so great in one branch of Art should not be encouraged to linger enamoured over his special greatness,—but conquer the space which intervenes betwixt him and that completeness of empire gradually gained, and surely kept, by the Haydns, Glucks, Mozarts, Beethovens, and Mendelssohns of Music.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The *Sacred Harmonic Society's* last performance of Handel's 'Israel'—though not what the performance will be when that magnificent work is as familiar to our choristers as the 'Messiah'—was a sensible advance upon all London performances of past years. As a treasury of musical effects and suggestions the Oratorio is exhaustless; and should it ever come into favour with the transcendentalists—like the 'Don Juan' of Mozart, (concerning which we still hear of new books and new theories preparing in patient Germany)—a library could be written in analysis or in rhapsody, concerning the musical thoughts which it contains and the language in which they are uttered.—'The Creation' is to be the next oratorio;—in which Madame Novello will sing the *soprano* music.

**LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Since our last we have received the following communication, signed by the three committee-men of the London Sacred Harmonic Society, adverted to in the *Athenæum* last week, who, after having signed the official disclaimer of Mr. Williams's 'Veritas' letter, subsequently withdrew their names.—

"Sir,—As you have referred to us by name in your comments upon the letter which appeared last week from Mr. W. Williams, the late acting Secretary of the London Sacred Harmonic Society, we trust you will allow us to explain why we signed, and afterwards withdrew our names from the disclaimer which denied all knowledge of the origin or dis-

tribution of the circular of 'Veritas.' After the disclaimer had been drawn up and read at the Committee meeting on the 9th of February, as we understood clearly its main object, and were conscious of our entire innocence respecting the circular in question, we signed the document without hesitation. On a careful perusal subsequently of the terms in which the disclaimer was expressed, although we strongly condemned many of the expressions of 'Veritas,' we nevertheless could not conscientiously 'record our entire disapproval' of all the sentiments contained in his letter, nor could we declare that all his strictures were 'unmerited.' We refer of course to those which denounced the ungenerous opposition with which for several successive years we have had to contend. It was distinctly understood that the disclaimer should not be forwarded until it had received the signature of every member of the committee, and as the document was incomplete—for you will observe that four members of the committee have not signed it to this day—we withdrew our names—believing we had a perfect right to do so—in order that the terms of the disclaimer might be re-considered. After perusing your remarks we feel bound to assure you that until the 15th of this month, when Mr. Williams made the avowal contained in his communication to you last week, neither of us had the most remote knowledge of the origin of the letter signed 'Veritas,' or by whom or by whose authority it was distributed. We do not for one moment defend the circulation of such a letter, for we agree with you that 'Art is little worth unless it influences the charities of life and the courtesies of intercourse,' and if our elder rivals would but learn this admirable lesson, much of the ill feeling which has hitherto existed would speedily disappear. Trusting to your sense of justice to insert this explanation, we remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

"Joseph Surman, Conductor of the L. S. H. S.  
"W. S. Everett.  
"John Surman."

—On the above a few words of comment will suffice. In a paragraph from a printed note addressed by the late President of the *London Sacred Harmonic Society* to Mr. Bowley, dated February 17th, the Rev. G. Roberts adverts to the disclaimer having been "sanctioned and signed" by all the members of the committee present. Further, it must be recollected, that the note or minute was forwarded to the *Athenæum* for publication—and was published—without any subsequent protest against either the matter or manner of the pamphlet on the part of the gentlemen now protesting.—With these facts, we take leave of the case, and leave the public to draw its own conclusions.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—Mr. Lumley has at last put forth his programme for the coming season at *Her Majesty's Theatre*. It contains little which has not been already given in the *Athenæum*. The rumoured engagement of Signor de Bassini is confirmed,—that of Signor Negrini is mentioned,—'Don Giovanni' is promised with three German ladies:—'Casilda,' by H.R.H. the Duke of Saxo-Gotha, is to be among the novelties. Another opera, erroneously described as unknown to the English public, is Flotow's 'Martha,' which work was given by the last German opera company that visited England, and then not found attractive [*Athen.* No. 1128.] On the whole, the prospectus (taking off those per-centages which experience of disappointment, non-performance, &c., renders necessary) is not very rich in promise.

The *Back Society* held its anniversary performance on Monday last,—at which some of the unfamiliar vocal and instrumental works by the great Leipzig cantor were performed.

At the first concert of the *Royal Academy* students, this day week, a Motett of considerable length and fair importance by Dr. C. Steggall was given:—A MS. Sacred Chorus by Miss Spratt is highly spoken of by competent witnesses.—The last concert of the second series of the *Glee and Madrigal Union* and Mr. Lucas's second *Musical Evening* have been held in the course of the week.—We can give only a line to Mr. Ella's *Winter Evening* of Thursday,—announcing the appearance there and the perfect success of M. and Madame Léonard. Of the performance of both we shall have many opportunities of speaking in detail. Meanwhile, we may remind the readers of the *Athenæum* that M. Léonard has been already commended by us as one of the soundest, most graceful, and most thoroughly accomplished violin players extant,—and state our conviction that Madame Léonard, who has ripened since the days when she was known here as Mdlle. de Mendi, is the lady of ladies to aspire to the succession (at present vacant) of that accomplished and versatile artist Madame Caradori Allan.—The first meeting of the *Beethoven Quartett Society* was to be held last evening.

We are informed that it is the intention of Herr Pauer, the pianist, to take up his abode in London.

A new Operetta in one act, by M. A. Adam,—'Le Farfadet,' has just been given at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris.—M. Halévy's grand opera 'Le Juif Errant' will now, says the *Gazette Musicale*, possibly be held back until after Easter.

A correspondent writes to us, from Naples, as follows.—"Since I last wrote to you, the first representation and failure of a new lyric tragedy, entitled 'Mudarra,' the words by Signor Domenico Bolognese, the music by Maestro Vincenzo Battista, have taken place. As I have often observed to you, music is at a very low ebb in Naples, and the prosperity and support of our theatres are no longer of that national importance that they once were. Nor is this complaint confined to the south of Italy, for I find it echoed from the north. The economists of Piedmont for some time have knocked off from the budget the sum that was annually allowed for the royal theatre of Turin:—the consequence was, that this model of Piedmontese theatrical institutions fell into disorder and ruin. By raising the price of the tickets, however, and permitting it to collect for its support one-tenth of the profits of the minor theatres, it emerged again phoenix-like from its ruins; but now it is seriously contemplated to deprive it of this privilege,—and high Art in Turin is consequently in despair. The loss occurring by taking away this privilege will amount to 26,000 liras, or 15,000 liras net to the *appaltatori*,—almost involving the actual closing of the theatre, unless other means be adopted for making good this loss. Meanwhile, this matter is under serious discussion before the tribunals; and it is proposed that in the event of the "tenth" being denied to the larger theatres by the tribunals or by a special law, it shall be made good to the *appaltatori* by the municipality to the amount of 26,000 liras."

To succeed Mdlle. Dejazet, that personification of the quintessence of impertinence, and M. Lafont, that pink of gentlemanly rakishness.—Mr. Mitchell has summoned the terrible and forcible M. Lemaitre and the expressive Madame Clarisse. The great melo-dramatic actor has paid a heavy tribute to Time; but his 'Don Juan' and 'Ruy Blas' and 'Paillasse' compel the subscribers and public of the French plays to tremble and to weep as heartily as they were made to laugh a fortnight ago by Richelieu, *La Douairière de Brionne* and *Achille Dubriand*. May we be forgiven for preferring in art that which is grotesquely droll to that which is spasmodically passionate? Unless the poetic sense of pity or of terror is touched (as happens when the being of the mind is a *Lea*, a *Lady Macbeth*—or even a *Phèdre*, a *Roxane*, a *Camille*)—

Tis better we laugh than weep.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Keely from the *Princess's Theatre* warrants the idea that the star of comedy is waning there in favour of the less wholesome light of melo-dramatic tragedy. This seems a pity on all accounts,—since the class of entertainment preferred, however for a time successful, is singularly self-exhausting. The "gruel" must be made more "thick and alab" every time that the bowl is sent round;—and the history of the *Théâtre Porte St. Martin* at Paris, if written, would tell every one interested in the subject to what lengths, breadths and depths of horror managers may drive their authors, actors and public—and still end in wreck and ruin,—owing to their poisons being made by repetition as thorough "a dose" as the most insipid comedy, sentimental or genteel, of the panada school.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Transmission of Books, &c. to Cape Town.**—From the 1st of April the new regulations for the transmission of literary property through the post-office will come into operation as respects Cape Town. From that day all printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, colonial, or foreign), addressed to Cape Town may be forwarded by packet at the following rates:—For each packet not exceeding half a pound in weight, 6d.; for each packet exceeding half a pound and not exceeding one pound,

1s.; for each packet exceeding one pound and not exceeding two pounds, 2s.; for each packet exceeding two pounds and not exceeding three pounds, 3s.; and so on, increasing 1s. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. Provided, however, that the following conditions be observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2nd. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3rd. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover, or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet, or its cover, the proper number of stamps.—This privilege does not extend to the colony generally—but only to Cape Town. As yet the authorities have not the means of forwarding parcels into the interior.

*Mr. Collier's Folio Shakespeare*.—I quite agree with your correspondent 'Horatio' in his estimate of Mr. Collier's acquisition, considering with him that the MS. corrections are more than merely conjectural emendations. The volume is indeed (if the few particulars yet imparted to the public may warrant the expression of any opinion) a nearer approach to an authentic original, either manuscript or printer's revise, than one has ever dared to hope for,—and, as such, may well weigh in the balance against all the various restorations that have been suggested by wit and learning in two centuries and a half. Even supposing that in some instances the alterations are erroneous, that circumstance alone does not, to my mind, invalidate the claim of the book to its high and unique character generally:—such mistakes will creep in from every hand but the author's own,—and in the case before us they show merely that the corrector had recourse to more than one source of emendation, and was at times perhaps hastily misled by the similarity of sounds in some of the early representations on the stage. Mr. Collier may be assured that his announcement has caused a great sensation throughout Shakespeare-dom, and that no light responsibility as to the future now rests upon his shoulders. A very early result will, I trust, be, the appearance of a carefully printed volume, adapted for wide circulation, containing every minutest alteration, in either the text or the punctuation, which has been made in the folio,—accompanied by such prolegomena and notes, bearing on the subject, as no one is better qualified to contribute than himself. Finally, the good work will be completed by his depositing the folio in the British Museum, together with written verifications of its history, so far as the means exist of now tracing it. The astounding imposition of the Shelley Correspondence renders such a precaution most desirable.—Whilst on this subject, let me mention that the late Mr. Sidney Walker had several years before his death been much engaged in preparing an edition of Shakespeare, and that the fruits of his labour still exist in MS. and could be readily arranged for the press. After his death they came (with his other MSS.) into the hands of his friend Mr. Moultrie, of Rugby, with a view to their publication; but that gentleman has probably found little encouragement for such an undertaking from the guild of publishers. They contain little philosophic or æsthetic criticism, but a good deal of verbal, that is original and interesting, especially in regard to the peculiar diction and versification of Shakespeare,—and they offer several new and happy interpretations. Walker was well conversant with our early literature,—indeed, with all literature,—and had himself a noble mind; and his Shakespearean studies were a long and late labour of love. From an evenjurer's inspection last summer at Mr. Moultrie's, I should not hesitate to pronounce these notes well deserving preservation, and an honourable position in the Shakespeare library. Perhaps some one will follow up the suggestion.

March 13. I am, &c. J. F. K.

*Assyrian Inscriptions*.—Edinburgh.—In several numbers of your Journal during the past and present year interesting papers by Col. Rawlinson and others have appeared on the cuneiform inscriptions of the antiquities brought from Nineveh and Khorsabad, and deciphered more or less certainly by these writers. In none of these communications, however, have I been able to detect a trace of the language in which the inscriptions are written; and my object in sending you this note is, to request information on this point, and to ascertain, the characters being identical, how the Assyrian inscriptions differ from the Persian ones of Darius at Behistun, &c., of which the language is Indo-Germanic. The question is, did the Assyrians employ an Indo-Germanic or a Semitic language? Yours, &c. HIBERNICUS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. M. R.—G. J. N.—D. W.—T. S.—W. J.—received.

G. H. D.—We cannot answer this Correspondent's question.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—In reply to numerous correspondents, we beg to state, that the Photographic Society is not yet formed,—owing mainly to some arrangements being necessary to prevent the infringement of patent rights. Matters are however progressing, and in a week or two we believe the Society will be fairly established.

C. S.—I am informed that the pages of the *Athenæum* cannot be given up to the advocacy of the doctrine of the identity of 'Latent Caloric' and 'Electricity.' The discussion of such a subject more properly belongs to some scientific society.

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imperious in their requirements than the mere desultory reader, by the deep vein of reflection which pervades even the lightest of the articles before us, and at times imparts a philosophical character to his narrative. Of this the very ably-written paper on 'The Value of Thought' furnishes a striking illustration. A poet himself, as we shall presently show, our author indulges in no mawkish sentimentalism respecting the disappointment too often, alas! in store for genius. Much of this he attributes to the want of fusion, if we may so express ourselves, of the actual with the ideal."

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Dr. BARTH, translated by SAMUEL JACKSON, Esq., with Engravings on Wood, and Illuminated Wrapper in Gold.

Also, uniform with the above, New Editions of the following:

### 2. BIBLE STORIES. By the Author of 'Chick-seed without Chick-weed,' &c. With Illustrations.

### 3. FIRESIDE VERSES. By MARY HOWITT.

With Eight Illustrations printed in Oil Colours.

### 4. PARLEY'S JUVENILE TALES FOR BOYS and GIRLS. Illustrated with Plates printed in Oil Colours.

### 5. PARLEY'S WONDERS OF SEA and SKY. With Illustrations on Wood.

### 6. PARLEY'S WONDERS OF EARTH. With Illustrations on Wood.

### 7. CHILD'S OWN STORY-BOOK. By Mrs. JERRAM. First Series. Illustrated by S. WILLIAMS and GILBERT.

### 8. CHILD'S OWN STORY-BOOK. Second Series, ditto, ditto.

London: Darton & Co. 28, Holborn-hill.

### LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Fleet-street, next St. Dunstan's Church.

18th March, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOOKS for transferring Shares in this Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, and will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April next. The DIVIDEND for the Year 1851 will be payable on MONDAY, the 15th day of April next, and on any subsequent day (Tuesdays excepted) between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

By order of the Directors,  
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

### COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street,

and 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

Established 1820.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Lady-day, that the same should be paid on or before the 15th of April. The receipts are lying at the Office in London, and in the hands of the several Agents.

The Terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to either of the above offices, or to any of the Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

**BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—The London Committee beg to give Notice, that the Staff of this Company, consisting of 50 Miners with their Superintendents, and an extensive assortment of machinery and implements, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on Tuesday, the 12th instant, per Mount Stewart Elphinstone. On the same day one of the principal Agents of the Company, together with the Chief Assayer, sailed for Sydney by the ship Asiatic.

By order of the Board,  
H. A. DRAKE, Secretary.  
London, 26, Moorgate-street,  
March 23, 1852.

**THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION** (enrolled under the Friendly Societies' Acts) and **BENEVOLENT FUND.**  
Established 1846.

Trustees.  
Thomas Baring, Esq. M.P. W. G. Prescott, Esq.  
Thomson Hankey, Jun. Esq. Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.

Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund.  
John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.

This Association offers the following advantages:—

The Mutual Principle of Assurance.

An Equitable Rate of Premiums.

Division of Profits every five years on Policies of three years' standing: nine-tenths thereof are divisible amongst the assured, and the remaining one-tenth is appropriated to the Benevolent Fund.

The last Division of Profits up to the 31st December, 1847, averaged 33 per cent.

All Policies indissoluble, except in cases of fraud.

**LOANS TO MEMBERS** on security of their Policies to the extent of their estimated value.

The sum assured may be **MADE PAYABLE TO THE WIDOW, WIDOWER, OR CHILDREN, FREE OF PROBATE OR LEGACY DUTY, OR ANY CHARGE WHATSOEVER.**

Policies can be purchased, and Assignments Registered in the Books of the Association.

By order of the Board,  
F. H. BYRNE, Secretary.

42, Moorgate-street, London, February 5, Assurance of 100l. or upwards, and subscribing 5s. to 30s. annually, according to age, or by an annual subscription of One Guinea, are entitled to all the important advantages of the Benevolent Fund.

**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Established by Act of Parliament in 1834—

2, Waterloo-place, London; 1, Hanover-street, Edinburgh; 12, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4, College-green, Dublin.

**LONDON BOARD.**

Chairman—Charles Graham, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—Charles Davies, Esq.

H. Blair Arvane, Esq. J. G. Henriques, Esq.

E. L. Boyd, Esq. Resident. J. P. Chas. Maitland, Esq.

Charles B. Curtis, Esq. William Hailton, Esq.

William Fairlie, Esq. F. H. Thomas, Esq.

D. Q. Henriques, Esq. Thomas Thorby, Esq.

The Bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1841.	Sum added to Policy in 1848.	Sum payable at Death.
£3,000	13 yrs. 10 mths.	£683 6 8	£787 10 0	£6,470 16 8
5,000	1 year	100 ..	112 10 0	5,112 10 0
1,000	10 years 0	107 0 0	127 10 0	1,237 10 0
1,000	7 years	107 0 0	127 10 0	1,137 10 0
1,000	1 year	107 0 0	127 10 0	1,092 10 0
500	13 yrs.	107 0 0	78 10 0	625 10 0
500	1 year	107 0 0	42 0 0	549 0 0
500	1 year	107 0 0	11 5 0	511 5 0

\* **EXAMPLE.**—At the commencement of the year 1841, a person aged thirty took a Policy for 1,000l. the annual payment for which is 2d. 10. in 1847 he had paid in premiums 162 11s. 8d.; but the profits being 21 per cent. per annum on the sum insured (which is 22l. 10s. per annum for each 1,000l.) he had 177l. 10s. added to the Policy, almost as much as the premiums paid.

The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, when the Insurance is for Life. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, at the Office, 5, Waterloo-place, London.

**SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Head Office—EDINBURGH, 5, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this SOCIETY was held on the 2nd current.

The Rev. Dr. GRANT, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

The Report by the Directors, which was read to the Meeting, and unanimously approved of, showed, *inter alia*, the following results, in regard to the Society's operations, during the year 1851:

That the Number of Policies passed was 643, covering Assurances to the extent of 412,562l. 4s. 6d.;

That the Capital of the Society amounted, at 31st December last, to 2,450,792l. 3s. 2d.;

That the Annual Revenue, as at the same date, was 318,601l. 16s. 6d.;

That 37 Members had died during the year, the Sums Assured on their Lives amounting to 105,978l. 14s. 3d.; and this mortality being in the ratio of 33 per cent. of what was to be expected according to calculation.

The Meeting had also under consideration three several Resolutions, of which special notice had been previously given, in terms of the Society's Constitution. These Resolutions were approved of, and ordered to be submitted to a Special General Court, on an early day in September next, for final disposal. The objects contemplated by them are—

1. To alter the day on which the Annual General Court shall in future be held.

2. To extend the power presently possessed by the Ordinary Court of Directors, of allowing a Conversion of the Bonus Additions attaching to Policies, into an Equivalent Deduction from future Premiums.

3. To enable the Ordinary Court of Directors (under certain conditions and restrictions) to declare Policies to be free from challenge upon any ground except that of non-payment of the Ordinary Annual or Extra Premiums, if such be exigible.

A vote of thanks to the Directors and Office-Bearers having been proposed and passed, and the vacancies occurring in the Direction having been filled up, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, and the Meeting adjourned.

Edinburgh, March, 1852.

JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager.

WM. LINDESAY, Secretary.

N.B.—A Full Report of the Proceedings at the above Meeting is in course of being printed, and will shortly be ready for circulation.

LONDON OFFICE—4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

HUGH M'KEAN, Agent.

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

### SHARE OF PROFIT INCREASED FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS.

The Managers beg to remind the Public that Persons effecting Policies with this Society now, or BEFORE MIDSUMMER, 1852, will participate in FOUR-FIFTHS of the Net Profits of the Society at the NEXT MEETING OF THE DIVIDEND, in proportion to their contributions to those profits, and according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in any other old-established office, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the Investments of Premiums.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

## SUN FIRE OFFICE, Established 1710, Threadneedle-street, Craig-cour, Charing-cross; and No. 65, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London.

Managers.

William R. Hamilton, Esq. Chairman and Treasurer.

Charles Bell Ford, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The Right Hon. William H. P. Shaw Lettice, Esq.

Beresford, M.P. Henry Littlefield, Esq.

Samuel Pepps Cockerell, Esq. Lambert Pole, Esq.

John Drummond, Esq. M.P. Charles Ranken, Esq.

William Franks, Esq. Henry Rich, Esq. M.P.

Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N. John Shepherd, Esq.

Felix Lubbock, Esq. Henry Stuart, Esq. M.P.

Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N. C. George Thornton, Esq.

All persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies fall due at the Lady-Day quarter, are hereby reminded to pay the said Premiums, either at the Offices in Threadneedle-street; Craig-cour, Charing-cross; at No. 65, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square; or to the Agents in the Country, on or before the 9th day of April, 1852, when the fifteen days, allowed by this Office, over and above the time for which they are insured, will expire.

Insurances may be made for more years than one by a single payment, and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year except the first.

**RATES OF PREMIUM.**

First Class. Second Class. Third Class.

12. 6d. per cent. 20. 6d. per cent. 40. 6d. per cent.

This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the nature of the risks.

Sun Duty—1849, 189,592l.; 1850, 131,482l.; 1851, 132,471l.

## THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1837. Empowered by special Acts of Parliament, 3rd Vict. c. xx. and 10th Vict. c. i.

62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Capital, One Million.

Directors.

George Bousfield, Esq. Charles Hindley, Esq. M.P.

Thomas Challis, Esq. & Ald. Thomas Piper, Esq.

John Dixon, Esq. Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.

Joseph Fletcher, Esq. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Richard Hollier, Esq. John Wilks, Esq.

Edward Wilson, Esq.

The LADY-DAY Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, on the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

To all Agents, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, liberal allowance is made.

By order of the Board,  
TOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard-street, London.

Directors.

Thomson Hankey, Jun. Esq. Chairman.

Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart. Deputy-Chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq. Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.

John Dixon, Esq. John Martin, Esq. M.P.

Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. Rowland Mitchell, Esq.

John Harvey, Esq. James Morris, Esq.

John G. Hubbard, Esq. Henry Norman, Esq.

George Johnstone, Esq. Henry K. Reynolds, Jun. Esq.

John Labouchere, Esq. John Thornton, Esq.

John Loch, Esq. James Tulloch, Esq.

George Lyall, Esq. Henry Vigne, Esq.

Auditors.

A. W. Roberts, Esq. Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.

Lewis Lloyd, Jun. Esq. John Henry Smith, Esq.

Geo. Keys, Esq. Secretary.—Griffith Davies, Esq. F.R.S., Actuary.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers *Non-Participation* of the Profits, with *Quinquennial Division*, or a *Low Rate of Premium*, without participation of Profits.

The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1853, when all persons effecting Policies with this Company before the 1st of January at Christmas, 1854, will be allowed to share in the Profits.

At the several past Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies from *One-Half* the Profits amounted, on an average of the different years, to about One per cent. per annum on the sums insured, and the total Bonuses added at the four Septennial Divisions exceeded 770,000l.

**FOREIGN RISKS.**—The Extra Premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

**INVALID LIVES.**—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 500l.

**ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.**—Written Notices of, received and registered.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.** That Assurances which expire at Lady-Day must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr. SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall Mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

## THE WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, At the Westminster Fire Office, 27, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1838.

Trustees.

George Dodd, Esq. M.P. Colonel W. H. Meyrick.

Geo. Mercer Henderson, Esq. Joseph William Thurgate, Esq.

This Association offers to Assurers the security of a single Guaranteed Capital, besides a large Fund invested in the public Stocks and on Mortgages, being the accumulation of premiums already received on Assurances.

The rates of premium hereunder stated have been re-calculated, and are precisely adjusted to the risk of the Assurance undertaken by the Office, and are as low as is consistent with security.

Eight-tenths of the profits of the Association are divided every Five Years among the holders of Policies in the participating class of assurances.

The additions made to the sums assured by Policies which have participated in the three divisions of profit declared 1842, 1847, and 1852, have averaged one-half of the premiums paid on them.

The assured may proceed to and reside in any part of Europe, without giving notice to the Association, or paying any extra premium.

Every restrictive condition of assurance not absolutely necessary for the security of the Association has been withdrawn from the policies.

Loans advanced on the security of policies after two premiums have been paid on them.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly.

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance can be obtained on application at the Office.

**Annual Premiums for the Assurance of 100l. for the whole term of Life:—**

Age.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.
20	£1 17 4	30	£1 14 7
30	2 8 10	30	2 5 4
40	3 6 0	40	3 4 0
50	4 10 6	50	4 4 0
60	7 4 8	60	6 14 2

W. M. BROWN, Actuary.

Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

**LIFE ASSURANCE FOR ALL CLASSES.**

**THE ENGLISH WIDOWS' FUND and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION** (incorporated by virtue of the Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 110.)

Capital £200,000.

**CHIEF OFFICE, 67, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.**

President.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Vice-President.

The Right Honourable the EARL OF CARLISLE.

Chairman.

EDWARD ESDAILE, Esq.

Economical Rates of Premium, and lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office in which 88 per cent. of the Profits are divided amongst the Assured. Policies indissoluble.

**TABLE No. 1.—Without Participation.**

Premiums for the Assurance of 100l. payable at Death.

20	30	40	50	60
£1 11 10	2 8 10	3 15 0	4 10 0	6 10 0

**TABLE No. 2.—With Participation in Profits.**

For the Assurance of 100l. payable at Death.

20	30	40	50	60
£1 14 8	2 4 4	3 19 9	4 8 0	6 11 10

Annuitants granted by this Association for every 100l. sunk.

40	50	60	70
£6 15 0	8 0 0	10 9 8	14 15 6

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office, 67, Fleet-street, London.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Resident Director.

The usual Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents being business to the Office.

**PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.**

80, REGENT-STREET;

CITY BRANCH: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Established 1806.

Invested Capital, £1,311,771.

Annual Income, £153,060. Bonus Declared, £75,000.

Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £3,057,735.

President.

The Right Honourable EARL GREY.

Directors.

William Henry Stone, Esq. Chairman.

Henry R. Alexander, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq. Benjamin Oliver, Esq. F.R.S.

George Dacre, Esq. William Otter, Esq.

William Judd, Esq. George Pollard, Esq.

Sir Richard D. King, Bart. George Round, Esq.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. The Rev. James Sherman.

Thomas Maugham, Esq. Frederick Squire, Esq.

J. A. Beaumont, Esq. Managing Director.

Physician—John Maclean, M.D. F.R.S., 20, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square.

**NINETEEN TWENTIETHS OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.**

Examples of the Extinction of Premiums by the Surrender of Bonuses.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Original Premium.	Bonuses added subsequently, to be further increased annually.
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1806	£2500	47 10 10	Extinguished	£1295 5 0
1811	1000	23 19 10	ditto	23 17 8
1818	1000	24 16 10	ditto	24 15 10

Examples of Bonuses added to other Policies.

Policy No.	Date.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Total with Additions to be further increased.
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521	1807	£500	£288 19 1	£1888 19 1
1174	1810	1000	1160 5 6	2260 5 6
3369	1830	8000	3368 17 8	11738 17 8

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office,

**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.** Duty, 1850, 73,302. 14. 10d.; Farming Stock, 4,000, 4,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the return of Premium declared by this Office, in respect of all Premiums paid from the 1st of March, 1848, to the 31st of March, 1851, is now in course of payment, and will continue so to Midsummer next, as the respective Insurances fall due. By the constitution of this Society, the profits are periodically returned to the insured, who are at the same time free from all responsibility on account of its engagements. In this manner the cost of insuring is reduced to the lowest possible amount. For Prospectus apply to the Society's Office, 6, Crescent, New Regent-street, Blackfriars, London, and Surrey-street, Norwich.

**ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

30, Throgmorton-street, Bank, and 14, Pall Mall.  
Chairman—THOMAS FAIRBANK, Esq., Alderman.  
Deputy-Chairman—WILLIAM LEAR, Esq.  
Richard E. Arden, Esq. Rupert Ingley, Esq.  
Edward Bates, Esq. Thomas Kelly, Esq. Ald.  
Thomas Campbell, Esq. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.  
James Clift, Esq. Lewis Pocock, Esq.  
J. Humphrey, Esq. Ald. M.P.

Auditors—Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.—J. R. Shuttleworth, Esq., Physician—Dr. Jefferson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.  
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, M.A. of King's College.  
Solicitor—William Fisher, Esq., 19, Doughty-street.

**ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.**  
In addition to a large subscribed capital, Policy-holders have the security of an Assurance fund of Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, and an income of Seven-hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds a year, arising from the issue of upwards of 7,000 Policies.

**Bonus, or Profit Branch.**

Persons assuring on the Bonus system will be entitled to 80 per cent. of the profits on this branch (after payment of five yearly premiums) and afterwards annually: the profit assigned to each Policy may be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be paid in money.

**Non-Bonus, or Low Premium Branch.**

The Tables on the non-participating principle afford peculiar advantages to the assured, not offered by any other office, for where the object is the least possible outlay, the payment of a certain sum is secured to the Policy-holder, on the death of the assured, at a reduced rate of premium.

Premiums to Assure £100.	Whole Term.
Age. One Year. Seven Years. With Profits. Without Profits.	

30	£0 17 8	£0 19 1	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
40	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 5 5	2 5 5
50	1 5 0	1 6 0	3 0 7	2 14 10
60	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
70	3 2 4	3 10 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

One-half of the Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the Premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security.

The Medical Officers attend every day at Throgmorton-street, at a quarter before 2 o'clock. E. BATES, Resident Director.

**CARPETS.—BRIGHT'S SPLENDID VELVET TAPESTRIES**—being woven by steam power, are at least one-fourth cheaper than handwoven goods, the patterns more elaborate, and the quality equal to any. Brussels Carpets of old patterns at a great reduction. French Silk and Worsted Damask, warranted 54 inches wide, from 6s. 6d. per yard. Turkey Carpet, Floor Cloth, &c.—LUCK, KENT & CUMMINS, 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, opposite Howell & James's.

**HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS,** sent free by post, contains Designs and Prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different Bedsteads, and also their priced List of Bedding. They have likewise, and add to their usual variety of PARISIAN BEDSTEADS, both in wood and iron, which they have just imported.

HEAL & SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham Court-road.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES OF New Patterns.**—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved.	The Louis-Quatorze Pattern, richly chased.
Strong Silver Tea-pot £12 15 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot £15 10 0
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 7 4 0	Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 8 5 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 5 5 0	Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 5 18 0
Ditto Coffee Pot ..... 16 10 0	Ditto Coffee Pot ..... 17 10 0

The Guide to the extensive Stock in the show-rooms contains weights and descriptions of Silver Plate, of London manufacture, with copious information respecting Sheffield or Electro-plated Ware, illustrated with engravings. It may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, post free, on application to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

**CORK HATS.**—The Manufacture of these Hats were defective last Season on the part of most houses, as to lead the Public in many cases to condemn one of the greatest improvements that has been effected since the introduction of Silk Hairs, whilst the difficulty in learning the use of a new material still deterred others of acknowledged reputation from attempting to produce them.

The Public are cautioned to purchase these Hats only of experienced Makers. Exhibited at the Great Exhibition, Class 38, No. 125.

**CORK HATS.**—Classes 28, No. 55. These Hats, shown in the above Classes at the Great Exhibition by Messrs. GAINES, SAIN, and NICOL, and which are now in the highest estimation for their elasticity, lightness and general utility to the wearer, may be obtained Wholesale or Retail of the Manufacturers, at 22, Birch-lane, Cornhill; at their principal Branch in England and Scotland; several of the Continental Cities, and at any of the British Colonies. Weight from four ounces, prices varying as with other Hats.

Sample Cases forwarded on receiving Remittances.

**ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTERS OF THE ELECTRO PLATE.**

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c. Respectfully urge upon Purchasers to observe that, each article bears the Patent Mark, "E. & Co. under a crown," as others are warranted by them.

The fact frequently set forth of articles being plated by "Elkington's Process," and the numerous testimonials, as numerous manufacturers are licensed by them to use the process, but without restriction in the mode of manufacture, the metal employed, or the thickness of silver deposited, inasmuch as the productions are honoured at the late Great Exhibition by an award of the "Council Medal," may be obtained at either Establishment,

28, REGENT-STREET, LONDON;  
MOOREGATE-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.  
Estimates, Drawings, and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

**DENT'S PATENT WATCHES AND CLOCKS.**

—E. J. DENT begs leave to inform the Public that, in addition to his Stock of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks of his own manufacture, he has received from his Agents in Switzerland a very elegant assortment of superior Watches, and solicits an inspection of his extensive Collection, Ladies' Gold Watches, 8 guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 guineas; Youths' Silver Watches, 4 guineas; durable Lever Watches, 6 guineas.—E. J. DENT, Watch and Clock Maker, to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.M. the Emperor of Russia, 61, Strand (late 52, 33, Cockspur-street, and 31, Royal Exchange clock-tower area).

**WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITHS,** established A.D. 1708,

having been awarded a Prize Medal for their Diamond and Enamel Vase, at the Great Exhibition, beg to announce that in obedience to the numerous calls made upon them, they have thrown open their Manufactory to the public at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The system of weighing Chains against sovereigns being one of the greatest features of their production, and the Queen, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, and H.M. the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, 61, Strand (late 52, 33, Cockspur-street, and 31, Royal Exchange clock-tower area).

MANUFACTORY: 16, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

**HOUSE FURNISHING AND INTERIOR DECORATIVE ESTABLISHMENT,** 451, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

Cabinet Furniture of every description at marked prices.—Brussels Carpet, 2s. 6d. per yard.—Damask Curains, 1d. per yard, and upwards. Ditto, in Silk and Worsted (French fabric), nearly two yards wide, at 5s. per yard.—The best Floor Cloths that can be made, cut to any dimensions, 2s. 3d. per yard. The largest Mantel-piece and Clock-case in Paper Hanging, English and French Decorations, adapted either to the Cottage or the Mansion, fitted up, showing the side of a room furnished.—E. T. ARCHER, 451, Oxford-street.

**MOORE'S PATENT MOVEABLE GLASS VENTILATORS FOR WINDOWS, PARTITIONS, STABLING, GREENHOUSES, &c. and for EXPORTATION.**

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